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—*Virg: Æn: IV.*



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RUDIMENTA LATINA

*ALLEN*

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.

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# RUDIMENTA LATINA

COMPRISING

ACCIDENCE, AND EXERCISES OF A  
VERY ELEMENTARY CHARACTER

FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

BY

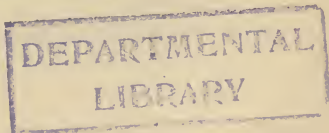
JOHN BARROW ALLEN, M.A.

LATE SCHOLAR OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD

AUTHOR OF 'AN ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR'

'A FIRST LATIN EXERCISE BOOK'

'A SECOND LATIN EXERCISE BOOK,' ETC.



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## PREFACE.

THIS rudimentary volume of Accidence and Exercises has been written at the request of a considerable number of Masters of large Schools, to whom even the 'First Latin Exercise Book' did not seem sufficiently elementary, or rather did not supply a sufficient quantity of the very elementary examples required to keep children employed during the first year or so of their Latin training.

Personally, I should have preferred to exclude from an Exercise Book all examples not containing a Verb. I am aware, however, that an author writing a book by request is under an obligation rather to comply with the wishes of his friends, than to air his own particular fancies; and I shall be very glad, therefore, if Exercises 1-16 are found of use.

JOHN BARROW ALLEN.

CHELTHENHAM:

*March, 1885.*



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# RUDIMENTA LATINA.

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## PART I. GRAMMAR.

### ALPHABET AND PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 1. Alphabet. The Latin Alphabet is the same as the English, without W.

§ 2. Parts of Speech. There are eight Parts of Speech, namely, the Noun-Substantive, Noun-Adjective, Pro-noun, Verb, Ad-verb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

The Noun-Substantive is the name of any *person* or *thing*, as, *magister, a master, mensa, a table.*

The Noun-Adjective expresses a *quality*, as, *bonus, good.*

The Pro-noun is used *instead of* a Substantive or Adjective, as, *ille, he; meus, my.*

The Verb expresses an *action*, as, *amo, I love; or a condition*, as, *amor, I am loved.*

The Ad-verb is *added to* a Verb or Adjective, and shows *how, when, or where*, as, *valde bonus, very good; scripsit heri, he wrote yesterday; huc veni, come hither.*

The Preposition is *put before* Nouns, to show that they are to be joined to Verbs, or sometimes to Nouns, as, *venit ad urbem, he comes to the city; lupus inter oves, a wolf among sheep.*

The Conjunction *joins together* words or sentences, as, *Romulus et Remus, Romulus and Remus.*

The Interjection is an exclamation, as, *heu, alas!*

§ 3. The Article. There is no Article, *a*, *an*, or *the*, in Latin. Thus *bellum* may mean *war*, *a war*, or *the war*.

## SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 4. The five Declensions. Of Substantives there are five Declensions, which are known by the endings of their Genitive Case Singular. The 1st Declension has Gen. Sing. in *-ae*; the 2nd in *-i*; the 3rd in *-is*; the 4th in *-ūs*; the 5th in *-ei*.

§ 5. Number, Gender, Case. Substantives have two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural; three Genders, the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter; and six Cases, the Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, and Ablative.

## § 6. THE FIRST DECLENSION.

*Nominative.* The Nominative Case ends in *-ā*.

*Gender.* Feminine; except a few names of men, as, *Publicola*, *Publicola*, or designations of men, as, *poeta*, *a poet*, which are masculine.

### SINGULAR.

### PLURAL.

Nom.	Mensā, <i>a table.</i>	Mens-ae, <i>tables.</i>
Voc.	Mens-a, <i>O table.</i>	Mens-ae, <i>O tables.</i>
Acc.	Mens-am, <i>a table.</i>	Mens-as, <i>tables.</i>
Gen.	Mens-ae, <i>of a table.</i>	Mens-Arum, <i>of tables.</i>
Dat.	Mens-ae, <i>to or for a table.</i>	Mens-is, <i>to or for tables.</i>
Abl.	Mens-ā, <i>by, with, or from a table.</i>	Mens-is, <i>by, with, or from tables.</i>

## § 7. THE SECOND DECLENSION.

*Nominative.* The Nominative ends in -ūs, -ēr, and -um.

*Gender.* -us and -er generally Masculine, -um Neuter.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	Mūrus, <i>a wall.</i>	Mur-i, <i>walls.</i>
Voc.	Mur-ē, <i>O wall.</i>	Mur-i, <i>O walls.</i>
Acc.	Mur-um, <i>a wall.</i>	Mur-os, <i>walls.</i>
Gen.	Mur-i, <i>of a wall.</i>	Mur-Orum, <i>of walls.</i>
Dat.	Mur-o, <i>to or for a wall.</i>	Mur-is, <i>to or for walls.</i>
Abl.	Mur-o, <i>by, with, or from a wall.</i>	Mur-is, <i>by, with, or from walls.</i>

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	Magister, <i>a master.</i>	Magistr-i, <i>masters.</i>
Voc.	Magister, <i>O master.</i>	Magistr-i, <i>O masters.</i>
Acc.	Magistr-um, <i>a master.</i>	Magistr-os, <i>masters.</i>
Gen.	Magistr-i, <i>a master's, or of a master.</i>	Magistr-Orum, <i>of masters.</i> [ters.
Dat.	Magistr-o, <i>to or for a master.</i>	Magistr-is, <i>to or for mas-</i>
Abl.	Magistr-o, <i>by, with, or from a master</i> <sup>1</sup> .	Magistr-is, <i>by, with, or from masters</i> <sup>1</sup> .

Some Nouns in -er preserve the *e* before -r through all the cases, instead of dropping it, as, puer, *a boy*.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	Puēr, <i>a boy.</i>	Puer-i, <i>boys.</i>
Voc.	Puēr, <i>O boy.</i>	Puer-i, <i>O boys.</i>
Acc.	Puer-um, <i>a boy.</i>	Puer-os, <i>boys.</i>
Gen.	Puer-i, <i>a boy's, or of a boy.</i>	Puer-Orum, <i>of boys.</i>
Dat.	Puer-o, <i>to or for a boy.</i>	Puer-īs, <i>to or for boys.</i>
Abl.	Puer-o <sup>2</sup> , <i>by, with, or from a boy.</i>	Puer-īs <sup>2</sup> , <i>by, with, or from boys.</i>

<sup>1</sup> The Ablative of Nouns denoting a *living thing*, as, magister, puer, judex, &c., usually requires a Preposition, as *a* (ab), *by*, *from*, cum, *with*, etc.

<sup>2</sup> A Preposition must generally be used with the Latin word. (See preceding footnote.)



Like 'puer' are declined,—gener, socer, vesper, Liber, and compounds of gero, *I carry*, and fero, *I bear*, as, armiger<sup>1</sup>.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A.	Bellum, <i>war</i> , or <i>O war</i> .	Bell- <i>ā</i> , <i>wars</i> , or <i>O wars</i> .
Gen.	Bell-i, <i>of war</i> .	Bell-Orum, <i>of wars</i> .
Dat.	Bell-o, <i>to</i> or <i>for war</i> .	Bell-īs, <i>to</i> or <i>for wars</i> .
Abl.	Bell-o, <i>by</i> , <i>with</i> , or <i>from war</i> .	Bell-īs, <i>by</i> , <i>with</i> , or <i>from wars</i> .

*Note on Neuter Nouns.* The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Cases of all Neuter Nouns are the same in each number, and in the Plural they always end in -*ā*.

*Note on the Genitive of the Second Declension.* Nouns in -*ius*, -*ium* often contract -*ii* into -*i* in the Genitive, as, filius, *a son*, Gen. filii, or fili; ingenium, *ability*, Gen. ingenii, or ingēni.

*Note on the Vocative of the Second Declension.* Filius, *a son*, and names of men ending in -*ius*, make -*i* in the Vocative; as, filius, Voc. fili, *O son*; Virgilius, *Virgil*, Voc. Virgili, *O Virgil*. Deus, *God*, has Voc. Deus (not Dee), *O God*.

## § 8. THE THIRD DECLENSION.

*Nominative and Gender.* The Nominative ends variously. The Gender is also various. (See § 11, *d*, page 8.)

*Divisions.* Nouns of this Declension have two divisions, namely, (1) Nouns which have -*um* in the Genitive Plural; (2) Nouns which have -*ium* in the Genitive Plural.

Nouns *increasing* (i. e. having more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative) make -*um* in the Gen. Pl.; Nouns *not increasing* make -*ium*. (For exceptions see § 47, *e*.)

<sup>1</sup> *Son-in-law, father-in-law, evening, Bacchus, armour-bearer.*



## Nouns in -um.

## 1. Masculine or Feminine.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.	Jūdex, <i>a judge</i> , or <i>O judge</i> .	Judic-es, <i>judges</i> , or <i>O judges</i> .
Acc.	Judīc-em, <i>a judge</i> .	Judic-es, <i>judges</i> .
Gen.	Judic-is, <i>of a judge</i> .	JudiC-um, <i>of judges</i> .
Dat.	Judic-i, <i>to or for a judge</i> .	Judic-ibus, <i>to or for judges</i> .
Abl.	Judic-e <sup>1</sup> , <i>by, with, or from a judge</i> .	Judic-ibus, <i>by, with, or from judges</i> .

	SINGULAR.			
	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Lion.</i>	<i>Flower.</i>	<i>Soldier.</i>
N.V.	Lex.	Leo.	Flos.	Miles.
A.	Lēg-em.	Leōn-em.	Flōr-em.	Milt-em.
G.	„ -is.	„ -is.	„ -is.	„ -is.
D.	„ -i.	„ -i.	„ -i.	„ -i.
Ab.	„ -e.	„ -e.	„ -e.	„ -e.

	PLURAL.			
N.V.A.	Leg-es.	Leōn-ez.	Flor-es.	Milit-es.
G.	„ -um.	„ -um.	„ -um.	„ -um.
D. Ab.	„ -ibus.	„ -ibus.	„ -ibus.	„ -ibus.

## 2. Neuter.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.A.V.	Ōpus, <i>a work</i> , or <i>O work</i> .	Oper-ă, <i>works</i> , or <i>O works</i> .
Gen.	Opěr-is, <i>of a work</i> .	OpeR-um, <i>of works</i> .
Dat.	Oper-i, <i>to or for a work</i> .	Oper-ibus, <i>to or for works</i> .
Abl.	Oper-e, <i>by, with, or from a work</i> .	Oper-ibus, <i>by, with, or from works</i> .

	SINGULAR.			
	<i>Shore.</i>	<i>Song.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Journey.</i>
N.V.A.	Lītus.	Carmen.	Căput.	Īter.
G.	Litōr-is.	Carmīn-is.	Capīt-is.	Itiněr-is.
D.	„ -i.	„ -i.	„ -i.	„ -i.
Ab.	„ -e.	„ -e.	„ -e.	„ -e.

<sup>1</sup> A Preposition must generally be used with the Latin word. (See p. 3, note I.)

## PLURAL.

	<i>Shore.</i>	<i>Song.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Journey.</i>
N.V.A.	Litör-ă.	Carmîn-ă.	Capît-ă.	Itiněr-ă.
G.	„ -um.	„ -um.	„ -um.	„ -um.
D. Ab.	„ -ibus.	„ -ibus.	„ -ibus.	„ -ibus.

## Nouns in -ium.

I. *Masculine or Feminine.*

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

N.V.	Vallis, <i>a valley</i> , or <i>O valley</i> .	Vall-es, <i>valleys</i> , or <i>O valleys</i> .
Acc.	Vall-em, <i>a valley</i> .	Vall-es, or -is, <i>valleys</i> .
Gen.	Vall-is, <i>of a valley</i> .	Vall-Ium, <i>of valleys</i> .
Dat.	Vall-i, <i>to or for a valley</i> .	Vall-ibus, <i>to or for valleys</i> .
Abl.	Vall e, <i>by, with, or from a valley</i> .	Vall-ibus, <i>by, with, or from valleys</i> .

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

N.V.	Nübēs, <i>a cloud</i> , or <i>O cloud</i> .	Nub-ēs, <i>clouds</i> , or <i>O clouds</i> .
Acc.	Nub-em, <i>a cloud</i> .	Nub-ēs, or -is, <i>clouds</i> .
Gen.	Nub-is, <i>of a cloud</i> .	Nub-Ium, <i>of clouds</i> .
Dat.	Nub-i, <i>to or for a cloud</i> .	Nub-ibŭs, <i>to or for clouds</i> .
Abl.	Nub-ē, <i>by, with, or from a cloud</i> .	Nub-ibŭs, <i>by, with, or from clouds</i> .

2. *Neuter.*

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

N.A.V.	Mărē, <i>the sea</i> , or <i>O sea</i> .	Mar-iă, <i>seas</i> , or <i>O seas</i> .
Gen.	Mar-is, <i>of the sea</i> .	Mar-Ium, <i>of seas</i> .
Dat.	Mar-i, <i>to or for the sea</i> .	Mar-ibŭs, <i>to or for seas</i> .
Abl.	Mar-i, <i>by, with, or from the sea</i> .	Mar-ibŭs, <i>by, with, or from seas</i> .

*Note.* For lists of exceptional terminations to certain Cases of the Third Declension, see § 47, page 48.

## § 9. THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

*Nominative.* The Nominative ends in -ūs and -u.

*Gender.* -us generally Masculine, -u Neuter.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V. Grādūs, <i>a step</i> , or <i>O step</i> .	Grad-ūs, <i>steps</i> , or <i>O steps</i> .
Acc. Grad-um, <i>a step</i> .	Grad-ūs, <i>steps</i> .
Gen. Grad-ūs, <i>of a step</i> .	Grad-Uum, <i>of steps</i> .
Dat. Grad-ui, or -u, <i>to or for a step</i> .	Grad-ībūs, <i>to or for steps</i> .
Abl. Grad-u, <i>by, with, or from a step</i> .	Grad-ībūs, <i>by, with, or from steps</i> .

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.A. Gěnu, <i>a knee</i> .	Gen-uā, <i>knees</i> .
Voc. Genu, <i>O knee</i> .	Gen-uā, <i>O knees</i> .
Gen. Gen-ūs, <i>of a knee</i> .	Gen-Uum, <i>of knees</i> .
D.A. Gen-u, <i>to, for, by, with, or from a knee</i> .	Gen-ībūs, <i>to, for, by, with, or from knees</i> .

*Note.* The Dat. and Abl. Pl. of the Fourth Declension are sometimes written -ūbus instead of -ibus, as, genūbus.

## § 10. THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

*Nominative.* The Nominative ends in -es.

*Gender.* Feminine, except dies, *a day*, which is Common in the Singular, Masculine in the Plural.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V. Diēs, <i>a day</i> , or <i>O day</i> .	Di-ēs, <i>days</i> , or <i>O days</i> .
Acc. Di-em, <i>a day</i> .	Di-ēs, <i>days</i> .
Gen. Di-ēi, <i>of a day</i> .	Di-Ērum, <i>of days</i> .
Dat. Di-ei, <i>to or for a day</i> .	Di-ēbūs, <i>to or for days</i> .
Abl. Di-ē, <i>by, with, or from a day</i> .	Di-ēbūs, <i>by, etc., days</i> .

## § 11. FURTHER RULES OF GENDER.

- (a) Males, Mountains, Months, the Winds, the Stream,  
And People Masculine we deem :

Isles are Feminine ; to these

Add Females, Cities, Countries, Trees :

Indeclinables we call

Neuter Gender, one and all.

- (b)
1. Common are to either sex
  2. Artífex, and opífex,
  3. Convīva, vates, advēna,
  4. Testis, civis, incōla,
  5. Parens, sacerdos, custos, vindex,
  6. Adolescens, infans, index,
  7. Judex, heres, comes, dux,
  8. Princeps, municeps, conjux,
  9. Obses, ales, interpres,
  10. Auctor, exul ; and with these
  11. Bos, dama, talpa, tigris, grus,
  12. Canis and anguis, serpens, sus.

- (c) The rules of Gender for Declensions 1, 2, 4, and 5, have  
been given above in §§ 6, 7, 9, 10.

- (d) The Gender of Nouns of the Third Declension may  
usually be known by the terminations of the Nom-  
inative Case, viz. :—

- (1) Masculine terminations—

Masculines **-er**, **-or**, and **-o**,  
**-os**, and **-es** *increasing*, show.

- (2) Feminine terminations—

Feminines **-do**, **-io**, **-go**,  
**-is**, **-as**, **-aus**, and **-x**, will show,  
**-es**, if no *increase* is needed,  
**-s** by Consonant preceded.

- (3) Neuter terminations—

Neuters end in **-a**, **-c**, **-e**,  
**-ar**, **-ur**, **-us**, **-l**, **-n**, and **-t**.

## PREPOSITIONS.

§ 12. The following Prepositions govern an Accusative Case:—

ante, apud, ad, adversus,  
circum, circa, citra, cis,  
contra, erga, extra, infra,  
inter, intra, juxta, ob,  
penes, pone, post, and praeter,  
prope, propter, per, secundum,  
supra, versus, ultra, trans.  
And unto these, if *motion* be intended,  
Let in, sub, super, subter, be appended<sup>1</sup>.

§ 13. The following Prepositions govern an Ablative Case:—

a (ab), absque, coram, de,  
palam, clam, cum, ex or e,  
sine, tenus, pro, and prae.  
And unto these, if *rest at* be intended,  
Let in, sub, super, subter be appended<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The meanings are:—ante, *before*; apud, *at, near*, and—when used of an author—*in*, as, apud Homerum, *in Homer*, apud Platonem, *in Plato*, etc.; ad, *to or at*; adversus (or adversum), *against*; circum, *round, about*; citra, cis, *on this side of*; contra, *against*; erga, *towards*; extra, *outside of*; infra, *beneath*; inter, *between, among*; intra, *within*; juxta, *near, next to*; ob, *on account of*, and—when used of place—*before*; penes, *in the power of*; pone, *behind*; post, *behind, after, since*; praeter, *beside, except, beyond, contrary to*; prope, *near*; propter, *beside, on account of*; per, *through, by means of, during*; secundum, *next after, according to*; supra, *above*; versus, *towards* (placed after its case); ultra, *beyond*; trans, *across*; in, *to, into, upon, against* (always with a notion of *motion to*), *for* (of time), *in or after* (of manner, as, in hunc modum, ‘after this manner’), *towards*; sub, *under, up to*, and—when used of time—*just after, just before, about*; super, *over, above*, and—when used of number—*besides*; subter, *under*.

<sup>2</sup> The meanings are:—a, ab, *from, by, on the side of*; absque, *without* [this preposition is seldom used]; coram, *in the presence of*; de, *down from, from, of, concerning*; palam, *in view of*; clam, *without the knowledge of*; cum, *with*; ex, e, *out of, from*; sine, *without*; tenus, *as far as* (placed after its case); pro, *before* (of place), *in behalf of, for, according to*; prae, *before, owing to, compared with*; in, *in, amidst, among*; sub, *under*; super, *over*; subter, *under* [only used with Ablative in poetry].

## § 14.

## ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are divided into two classes, the First Class having endings like those of the First and Second Declensions, and the Second Class like those of the Third Declension, of Nouns Substantive.

§ 15. **Adjectives of the First Class.** Adjectives of the First Class have three terminations to each Case, denoting the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Gender, as, *bonus, bona, bonum, good*; *niger, nigra, nigrum, black*. The Masculine and Neuter endings are like those of the Second Declension of Substantives, the Feminine like those of the First.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Bonus,	-ă,	-um.	Bon-i,	-ae,	-ă.
Voc. Bon-e,	-a,	-um.			
Acc. Bon-um,	-am,	-um.	Bon-os,	-as,	-ă
Gen. Bon-i,	-ae,	-i.	Bon-Orum,	-Arum,	-Orum.
Dat. Bon-o,	-ae,	-o.	Bon-is (of all Genders).		
Abl. Bon-o,	-ă,	-o.			

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.V. Niger, nigr-ă,	nigr-um.	Nigr-i,	-ae,	-ă.	
Acc. Nigr-um,	-am,	-um.	Nigr-os,	-as,	-ă.
Gen. Nigr-i,	-ae,	-i.	Nigr-Orum,	-Arum,	-Orum.
Dat. Nigr-o,	-ae,	-o.	Nigr-is (of all Genders).		
Abl. Nigr-o,	-ă,	-o.			

*Note.* Some Adjectives in -er preserve the e throughout, like *puer*, as *tener*, *tenera*, *tenerum*, *tender*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.V. Tener,	-a,	-um.	Tener-i,	-ae,	-ă.
Acc. Tener-um,	-am,	-um.	Tener-os,	-as,	-ă.
Gen. Tener-i,	-ae,	-i.	Tener-Orum,	-Arum,	-Orum.
Dat. Tener-o,	-ae,	-o.	Tener-is (of all Genders).		
Abl. Tener-o,	-ă,	-o.			



Like 'tener' are declined—lacer, liber, asper, miser; compounds of gero and fero, as corniger, frugifer; and sometimes dexter<sup>1</sup>.

§ 16. **Adjectives of the Second Class.** Adjectives of the Second Class are called Adjectives of Two Terminations, and have endings like those of the 3rd Decl. of Substantives; as, tristis, *gloomy*; melior, *better*; felix, *happy*; ingens, *vast*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
M. F.	N.		M. F.	N.
N.V. Tristis,	triste. }		Trist-es,	trist-iă.
Acc. Trist-em,	triste. }			
Gen. Trist-is.			Trist-Ium.	
Dat. Trist-i.			Trist-ibus.	
Abl. Trist-i.				
N.V. Melior,	melius. }		Melior-es,	melior-ă.
Acc. Melior-em,	melius. }			
Gen. Melior-is.			Melior-Ium.	
Dat. Melior-i.			Melior-ibus.	
Abl. Melior-e.				
N.V. Felix.			Felic-es,	felic-iă.
Acc. Felic-em,	felix. }			
Gen. Felic-is.			Felic-Ium.	
Dat. Felic-i.			Felic-ibus.	
Abl. Felic-i (rarely -e).				
N.V. Ingens.			Ingent-es,	ingent-iă.
Acc. Ingent-em,	ingens. }			
Gen. Ingent-is.			Ingent-Ium.	
Dat. Ingent-i.			Ingent-ibus.	
Abl. Ingent-e (or -i).				

Some Adjectives in -er belong to this class, but have a Feminine form in the Nominative Singular, as, acer, *keen*.

<sup>1</sup> Torn, free, rough, miserable; horn-bearing, fruit-bearing; on the right hand.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
M. F.	N.		M. F.	N.
N.V. Acer, acr-is,	acr-e.		Acr-es,	-ia.
Acc. Acr-em,	-e.		Acr-es,	-ia.
Gen.	Acr-is.			Acr-Ium.
D.A.	Acr-i.			Acr-ibus.

Like 'acer' are declined,—alācer, celēber, equester, pedester, volūcer, salūber, celer<sup>1</sup>. Celer keeps the *e* throughout, as, Sing. N.V. Celer, celēris, celēre.

§ 17. **Unus, and Quasi-Numeral Adjectives.** These are *alius*, *another*, and,

Unus, solus, totus, ullus,  
Uter, alter, neuter, nullus<sup>2</sup>.

They make -ius in Gen. Sing., and -i in Dative.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Unūs,	-ā,	-um.	Un-i,	-ae,	-ā.
Acc. Un-um,	-am,	-um.	Un-os,	-as,	-ā.
Gen. Un-īus(of all Genders).			Un-Orum,	-Arum,	-Orum.
Dat. Un-i (of all Genders).			} Un-īs (of all Genders).		
Abl. Un-o,	-ā,	-o.			
Nom. Utēr,	utr-ā,	utr-um.	Utr-i,	-ae,	-ā.
Acc. Utr-um,	-am,	-um.	Utr-os,	-as,	-ā.
Gen. Utr-īus(of all Genders).			Utr-Orum,	-Arum,	-Orum.
Dat. Utr-i (of all Genders).			} Utr-īs (of all Genders).		
Abl. Utr-o,	-ā,	-o.			

Alter keeps the *e* throughout, as, Sing. N. Alter, altēra, altērūm. Alius makes N. Alius, alia, aliud, G. Alius, D. Alii, etc.

<sup>1</sup> *Brisk, celebrated, equestrian, pedestrian, winged, healthful, swift.*

<sup>2</sup> *One, alone or the only, the whole, any at all ; which of two, the other or one of two, neither, none.*



## § 18. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of Comparison, the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

§ 19. Rule for Comparison of Adjectives. The Comparative is formed from the Positive by changing *-i* or *-is* of the Genitive into *-ior*; the Superlative by changing it into *-issimus*, as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Durus, <i>hard</i> , G. duri,	durior, <i>harder</i> ,	durissimus, <i>hardest</i> , or <i>very hard</i> .
Brevis, <i>short</i> , G. brevis,	brevior, <i>shorter</i> ,	brevissimus, <i>shortest</i> , or <i>very short</i> .
Audax, <i>bold</i> , G. audacis,	audacior, <i>bolder</i> ,	audacissimus, <i>boldest</i> , or <i>very bold</i> .

## § 20. Irregular Comparison.

(a)

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Bonus, <i>good</i> ,	melior,	optimus.
Malus, <i>bad</i> ,	pejor,	pessimus.
Magnus, <i>great</i> ,	major,	maximus.
Parvus, <i>small</i> ,	minor,	minimus.
Multus, <i>much</i> ,	plus,	plurimus.

(b) Adjectives in *-er*, as *pulcher*, *acer*, make *-errimus* in the Superlative, as, *pulcherrimus*, *acerrimus*.

(c) *Facilis*, *easy*, *difficilis*, *difficult*, *similis*, *like*, *dissimilis*, *unlike*, *gracilis*, *slender*, *humilis*, *lowly*, make *-illimus* in Superlative, as, *facillimus*.

§ 21. Comparison of Adverbs. Adverbs derived from Adjectives usually make *-ius* in the Comparative, and *-issime* in the Superlative, as :—

Digne, <i>worthily</i> ,	dignius,	dignissime.
Graviter, <i>heavily</i> ,	gravius,	gravissime.

## § 22.

## PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are (1) Personal, (2) Reflexive, (3) Possessive, (4) Demonstrative, (5) Definitive, (6) Relative, (7) Interrogative, and (8) Indefinite.

§ 23. **Personal Pronouns.** The Personal Pronouns are *ego*, *I*, and *tu*, *thou*, which are thus declined :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. <i>Ego</i> , <i>I</i> .	Nos, <i>we</i> .
Acc. <i>Me</i> , <i>me</i> .	Nos, <i>us</i> .
Gen. <i>Mei</i> , of <i>me</i> .	Nostrum or Nostri, of <i>us</i> .
Dat. <i>Mihi</i> , to or for <i>me</i> .	Nobis, to or for <i>us</i> .
Abl. <i>Me</i> , by, with, or from <i>me</i> <sup>1</sup> .	Nobis, by, with, or from <i>us</i> <sup>1</sup> .
N.V. <i>Tu</i> , <i>thou</i> or <i>you</i> .	Vos, <i>ye</i> or <i>you</i> .
Acc. <i>Te</i> , <i>thee</i> or <i>you</i> .	Vos, <i>you</i> .
Gen. <i>Tui</i> , of <i>thee</i> or <i>you</i> .	Vestrum or Vestri, of <i>you</i> .
Dat. <i>Tibi</i> , to or for <i>thee</i> or <i>you</i> .	Vobis, to or for <i>you</i> .
Abl. <i>Te</i> , by, with, or from <i>thee</i> or <i>you</i> <sup>1</sup> .	Vobis, by, with, or from <i>you</i> <sup>1</sup> .

*Note.* *Ille*, *illa*, *illud*, and *is*, *ea*, *id*, are often used as Personal Pronouns, and translated *he*, *she*, *it*.

§ 24. **Reflexive Pronoun.** The Reflexive Pronoun is *se*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, or *themselves*.

Nom. (wanting).

Acc. *Se* or *sese*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, or *themselves*.

Gen. *Sui*, of *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *themselves*.

Dat. *Sibi*, to or for *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *themselves*.

Abl. *Se* or *sese*, by, with, or from *himself*, etc.<sup>1</sup>.

§ 25. **Possessive Pronouns.** The Possessive Pronouns are *meus*, *my*, *tuus*, *thy*, *suus*, *his own*, *her own*, *its own*, or *their own*, and *cujus*, *whose*, which are declined like *bonus*; *noster*, *our*, and *vester*, *your*, which are declined like *pulcher*.

*Note.* *Meus* has *mi* in the Vocative Singular Masculine. *Tuus* and *suus* have no Vocative.

<sup>1</sup> A Preposition must be used with the Latin word. (See p. 3, note 1.)

§ 26. **Demonstrative Pronouns.** The Demonstrative Pronouns are *hic, this, is, that, ille, that, iste, that.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Hic,	haec,	hoc.	Hi,	hae,	haec.
Acc. Hunc,	hanc,	hoc.	Hos,	has,	haec.
Gen. Hujus (of all Genders).			Horum,	harum,	horum.
Dat. Huic (of all Genders).			} His (of all Genders).		
Abl. Hoc,	hac,	hoc.			
Nom. Is,	eā,	id.	Ii,	eae,	eā.
Acc. Eum,	eam,	id.	Eos,	eas,	eā.
Gen. Ejus (of all Genders).			Eorum,	earum,	eorum.
Dat. Ei (of all Genders).			} Iis or eis (of all Genders).		
Abl. Eo,	eā,	eo.			
Nom. Ille,	illā,	illud.	Illi,	illae,	illā.
Acc. Illum,	illam,	illud.	Illos,	illas,	illā.
Gen. Illius (of all Genders).			Illorum,	illarum,	illorum.
Dat. Illi (of all Genders).			} Illis (of all Genders).		
Abl. Illo,	illā,	illo.			

**Iste** is declined like **ille**.

*Note.* **Hic** means *this near me, or this of mine, iste, that near you, or that of yours, and ille, that yonder or that other.*

§ 27. **Definitive Pronouns.** The Definitive Pronouns are **idem, the same, and ipse, self.**

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Idem,	eādem,	idem.	Iidem,	eaedem,	eādem.
A. Eundem,	eandem,	idem.	Eosdem,	easdem,	eādem.
G. Ejusdem (of all Genders).			Eorundem,	earundem,	eorundem.
D. Eīdem (of all Genders).			} Iīdem (of all Genders).		
A. Eodem,	eādem,	eodem.			

**Ipsē** is declined like **ille**, except that it makes **ipsum** in the Neuter Nom. and Acc.

§ 28. **Relative Pronoun.** The Relative Pronoun is *qui*, *who* or *which*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Qui,	quae,	quod.	Qui,	quae,	quae.
Acc. Quem,	quam,	quod.	Quos,	quas,	quae.
Gen. Cujus (of all Genders).			Quorum,	quarum,	quorum.
Dat. Cui (of all Genders).			Quibus <i>or</i> queis <i>or</i> quīs (of all Genders).		
Abl. { Quo,	quā,	quo.			
{ Qui,	qui,	qui.			

§ 29. **Interrogative Pronoun.** The Interrogative Pronoun is Nom. *quis*, *quid*, *who?* declined in other Cases like *qui*, except Neut. *quid* instead of *quod*.

§ 30. **Indefinite Pronoun.** The Indefinite Pronoun is *quis*, (*qua*), *quid*, *any*, declined in other Cases like *qui*, except Neut. Sing. *quid* for *quod*, and Neut. Plur. *quā* or *quae*.

## THE VERB.

§ 31. **Voice.** Verbs have two Voices, the Active, as, *amo*, *I love*; the Passive, as, *amor*, *I am loved*.

§ 32. **Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.** Transitive Verbs are those in which the action passes on directly to some person or thing, which is called the Object, as, *amo te*, *I love thee*. Intransitive or Neuter Verbs are those in which the action does not pass on directly to an Object, as, *sto*, *I stand*. Intransitive Verbs have no Passive Voice, except in what is called the Impersonal Passive Construction, as, *stat*, *it is stood*, or *a stand is made*.

§ 33. **Moods.** There are four Moods, the Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive. The first three constitute the Verb Finite, the last one the Verb Infinite.

§ 34. **Tenses.** There are seven Tenses, four Primary, namely, the Present, Future Simple, Perfect, Future Perfect; and three Historic, namely, the Imperfect, Aorist, and Pluperfect.

§ 35. **Number and Person.** There are in each Tense two Numbers, Singular and Plural, and in each Number three Persons, First, Second, and Third.

§ 36. **Conjugation.** Verbs have four different kinds of Flexion, which are called the Four Conjugations.

The First takes **-āre** in the Infin. Mood, as, *amāre, to love.*

The Second takes **-ēre** in the Infin. Mood, as, *monēre, to advise.*

The Third takes **-ĕre** in the Infin. Mood, as, *regĕre, to rule.*

The Fourth takes **-īre** in the Infin. Mood, as, *audīre, to hear.*

§ 37. **Principal Parts of the Verb.** The parts of the Verb from which all the other Tenses may be formed are the Present, Perfect, and Supine in **-um**. These, together with the Infinitive Mood (which shows the Conjugation), are to be named when the principal parts of a Verb are required, e.g.:—

	Pres. Indic.	Infinitive.	Perfect Indic.	Supine.
1st Conj.	Amo,	amĀre,	amāvi,	amātum.
2nd Conj.	Moneo,	monĒre,	monui,	monītum.
3rd Conj.	Rego,	regĒre,	rexī,	rectum.
4th Conj.	Audio,	audĪre,	audīvi,	audītum.

§ 38. **The Verb Sum.** Before other Verbs are conjugated it is necessary to learn the Auxiliary Verb **sum**, *esse, fui, to be.*

## § 39. THE VERB 'SUM.'

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRIMARY TENSES.

## PRESENT TENSE.

- S.* 1st Pers. sum, *I am.*  
 2nd „ es, *Thou art.*  
 3rd „ est, *He, she, it is.*
- P.* 1st „ sumus, *We are.*  
 2nd „ estis, *Ye or you are.*  
 3rd „ sunt, *They are.*

## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

- S.* 1st Pers. ero, *I shall be.*  
 2nd „ eris, *Thou wilt be.*  
 3rd „ erit, *He, she, it will be.*
- P.* 1st „ erimus, *We shall be.*  
 2nd „ eritis, *Ye or you will be.*  
 3rd „ erunt, *They will be.*

## PERFECT TENSE.

- S.* 1st Pers. fui, *I have been.*  
 2nd „ fuisti, *Thou hast been.*  
 3rd „ fuit, *He, she, it has been.*
- P.* 1st „ fuimus, *We have been.*  
 2nd „ fuistis, *Ye or you have been.*  
 3rd „ fuerunt or fuere, *They have been.*

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

- S.* 1st Pers. fuero, *I shall have been.*  
 2nd „ fueris, *Thou wilt have been.*  
 3rd „ fuerit, *He, she, it will have been.*
- P.* 1st „ fuerimus, *We shall have been.*  
 2nd „ fueritis, *Ye will have been.*  
 3rd „ fuerint, *They will have been.*



## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## HISTORIC TENSES.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

- S.* 1st Pers. ēram, *I was.*  
 2nd „ eras, *Thou wast.*  
 3rd „ erat, *He, she, it was.*
- P.* 1st „ erāmus, *We were.*  
 2nd „ eratis, *Ye or you were.*  
 3rd „ erant, *They were.*

## AORIST TENSE.

- S.* 1st Pers. fui, *I was.*  
 2nd „ fuisti, *Thou wast.*  
 3rd „ fuit, *He, she, it was.*
- P.* 1st „ fuīmus, *We were.*  
 2nd „ fuistis, *Ye or you were.*  
 3rd „ fuērunt or fuēre, *They were.*

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- S.* 1st Pers. fūeram, *I had been.*  
 2nd „ fueras, *Thou hadst been.*  
 3rd „ fuerat, *He, she, it had been.*
- P.* 1st „ fuerāmus, *We had been.*  
 2nd „ fueratis, *Ye or you had been.*  
 3rd „ fuerant, *They had been.*

*Note.* The Pronoun *you* may be used to translate the Second Person *Singular* also, if the reference is to one person only.

## SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRIMARY TENSES.

## PRESENT TENSE.

- S. 1st Pers. *sim, I may be, or may I be.*  
 2nd „ *sis, Thou mayst be, or mayst thou be.*  
 3rd „ *sit, He, she, it may be, or let him be.*
- P. 1st „ *sīmus, We may be, or let us be.*  
 2nd „ *sitis, Ye may be, or may ye be.*  
 3rd „ *sint, They may be, or let them be.*

(But often translated as a Present Indicative.)

## PERFECT TENSE.

- S. 1st Pers. *fūĕrim, I may have been.*  
 2nd „ *fueris, Thou mayst have been.*  
 3rd „ *fuerit, He, she, it may have been.*
- P. 1st „ *fuerīmus, We may have been.*  
 2nd „ *fueritis, Ye may have been.*  
 3rd „ *fuerint, They may have been.*

(But often translated as a Perfect or Aorist Indicative.)

## HISTORIC TENSES.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

- S. 1st Pers. *essem<sup>1</sup>, I should be.*  
 2nd „ *esses, Thou wouldst be.*  
 3rd „ *esset, He, she, it would be.*
- P. 1st „ *essēmus, We should be.*  
 2nd „ *essētis, Ye would be.*  
 3rd „ *essent, They would be.*

(But often translated as an Imperfect or Aorist Indicative.)

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- S. 1st Pers. *fūissem, I should have been.*  
 2nd „ *fuisses, Thou wouldst have been.*  
 3rd „ *fuisset, He, she, it would have been.*
- P. 1st „ *fuissēmus, We should have been.*  
 2nd „ *fuissētis, Ye would have been.*  
 3rd „ *fuisSENT, They would have been.*

(But often translated as a Pluperfect Indicative.)

<sup>1</sup> Or *forem, forcs, foret, foremUS, foretis, forent.*



## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>S.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>es, be thou,</i>	<i>esto, thou must be.</i>
	<i>3rd „</i>		<i>esto, he must be.</i>
<i>P.</i>	<i>2nd „</i>	<i>este, be ye,</i>	<i>estôte, ye must be.</i>
	<i>3rd „</i>		<i>sunto, they must be.</i>

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT and IMPERFECT, *esse, to be.*

PERFECT and PLUPERFECT, *fuisse, to have been.*

FUTURE, *fore or futurus esse, to be about to be.*

FUTURE PARTICIPLE, *futurus, about to be.*

§ 40. *Compounds of Sum.* Like *sum* are declined its compounds:—

<i>absum, I am absent.</i>	<i>possum, I am able.</i>
<i>adsum, I am present.</i>	<i>praesum, I am set over.</i>
<i>desum, I am wanting.</i>	<i>prosum, I am of use.</i>
<i>insum, I am in.</i>	<i>subsum, I am under.</i>
<i>intersum, I am present.</i>	<i>supersum, I am surviving.</i>
<i>obsum, I am in the way.</i>	

as,

*Present, ab-sum, ab-es, ab-est, ab-sumus, ab-estis, ab-sunt.*

*Perfect, de-fui, de-fuisti, de-fuit, de-fuimus, etc.*

*Insum* and *subsum* want the Perfect, and tenses derived from it. *Prosum* inserts *d* before *e*, as Ind. Pres. *prosum, prodes, prodest, prosūmus, prodestis, prosunt.* *Possum* (for *potis-sum*) *I am able* is fully Conjugated below, p. 47.

## §. 41. FIRST CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MOOD. PRIMARY TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I love, am loving, do love.*

S. am-o,

-as,

-at,

P. -amus,

-atis,

-ant.

## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

*I shall love.*

S. am-ābo,

-abis,

-abit,

P. -abīmus,

-abītis,

-abunt.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I have loved.*

S. amāv-i,

-isti,

-it,

P. -īmus,

-istis,

-ērunt or -ēre.

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

*I shall have loved.*

S. amāv-ēro,

-eris,

-erit,

P. -erīmus,

-erītis,

-erint.

<sup>1</sup> or fui, etc.

## Passive Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am loved, am being loved.*

S. am-or,

-āris or -ārē,

-atur,

P. -amur,

-amīni,

-antur.

## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

*I shall be loved.*

S. am-ābor,

-abēris or -abēre,

-abītur,

P. -abīmur,

-abīmīni,

-abuntur.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I have been loved.*S. am-ātus sum <sup>1</sup>,

es,

est,

P. am-ati sūmus,

estis,

sunt.

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

*I shall have been loved.*S. am-atus ēro <sup>2</sup>,

eris,

erit,

P. am-ati erīmus,

erītis,

erunt.

<sup>2</sup> or fuero, etc.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## HISTORIC TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I was loving, I loved*<sup>1</sup>.

S. am-ābam,  
-abas,  
-abat,

P. -abāmus,  
-abatis,  
-abant.

## AORIST TENSE.

*I loved, did love.*

S. amāv-i.  
-isti,  
-it,

P. -īmus,  
-istis,  
-ērunt or -ēre.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I had loved.*

S. amāv-eram,  
-eras,  
-erat,

P. -erāmus,  
-eratis,  
-erant.

## Passive Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I was being loved, I was loved*<sup>2</sup>.

S. am-ābar,  
-abāris or -abāre,  
-abatur,

P. -abamur,  
-abamīni,  
-abantur.

## AORIST TENSE.

*I was loved.*

S. am-atus sum<sup>3</sup>,  
es,  
est,

P. am-ati sūmus,  
estis,  
sunt.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I had been loved.*

S. am-atus eram<sup>4</sup>,  
eras,  
erat,

P. am-ati erāmus,  
eratis,  
erant.

<sup>1</sup> Amabam may also mean *I used to love*, or *I began to love*.<sup>2</sup> Or *I used to be loved*, or *I began to be loved*.<sup>3</sup> or fui, etc.<sup>4</sup> or fuëram, etc.

## SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRIMARY TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I may love, may I love.*

(But often translated as a Present Indicative.)

*S.* am-em,

-es,

-et,

*P.* -ēmus,

-etis,

-ent.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I may have loved.*

(But often translated as a Perfect or Aorist Indicative.)

*S.* amav-ērī,

-eris,

-erit,

*P.* -erīmus,

-eritis,

-erint.

## Passive Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I may, may I, be loved.*

(But often translated as a Present Indicative.)

*S.* am-er,

-ēris or -ēre,

-etur,

*P.* -emur,

-ēmīni,

-entur.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I may have been loved.*

(But often translated as a Perfect or Aorist Indicative.)

*S.* amatus sim or fuerim,

sis or fueris,

sit or fuerit,

*P.* amati simus or fuerimus,

sitis or fueritis,

sint or fuerint.

## SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## HISTORIC TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I should love.*

(But often translated as an Imperfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. am-ārem,  
       -ares,  
       -aret,

P. -arēmus,  
       -aretis,  
       -arent.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I should have loved.*

(But often translated as a Pluperfect Indicative.)

S. amav-issem,  
       -isses,  
       -isset,

P. -issēmus,  
       -issetis,  
       -issent.

## Passive Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I should be loved.*

(But often translated as an Imperfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. am-ārer,  
       -arēris or -arēre,  
       -aretur,

P. -aremur,  
       -aremini,  
       -arentur.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I should have been loved.*

(But often translated as a Pluperfect Indicative.)

S. amatus essem or fuisset,  
       esses or fuisses,  
       esset or fuisset,

P. amati essēmus or fuissetis,  
       essetis or fuissetis,  
       essent or fuissent.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (*continued*).

## Active Voice.

*Future Simple Tense.* The Future Simple in this Mood is formed by combining the Future Participle with *sim* or *essem*, as *amaturus sim* or *essem*. The form with *sim* belongs to the Primary Tenses, the form with *essem* to the Historic.

*Aorist Tense.* The Aorist Subjunctive is rendered variously by *amaverim*, *amarem*, and *amavissem*.

## Passive Voice.

*Future Simple Tense.* Wanting.

*Aorist Tense.* Rendered variously by *amatus sim*, *amarer*, and *amatus essem*.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Active Voice.

<i>S. 2nd Pers.</i>	<i>am-ā, love thou,</i>	<i>am-āto, thou must love.</i>
<i>3rd „</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>am-āto, he must love.</i>
<i>P. 2nd „</i>	<i>am-āte, love ye,</i>	<i>am-ātōte, ye must love.</i>
<i>3rd „</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>am-anto, they must love.</i>

## Passive Voice.

<i>S. 2nd Pers.</i>	<i>am-āre, be thou loved,</i>	<i>am-ātor, thou must be loved.</i>
<i>3rd „</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>am-ātor, he must be loved.</i>
<i>P. 2nd „</i>	<i>am-āmīni, be ye loved.</i>	
<i>3rd „</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>am-antor, they must be loved.</i>

## VERB INFINITE.

## Active Voice.

Infinitive Mood.	{	PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	{	ăm-ăre, <i>to love</i> (or <i>loving</i> , in the sense of 'the act of loving').
		PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT,	{	amāv-isse, <i>to have loved</i> .
		FUTURE,		amātūrus esse, <i>to be about to love</i> .
Gerunds.	{	ACCUSATIVE,		am-andum, <i>loving</i> .
		GENITIVE,		am-andi, <i>of loving</i> .
		DAT., ABL.,		am-ando, <i>for or by loving</i> .
Supines.	{	in -um,		amat-um, <i>in order to love</i> .
		in -u,		amat-u, <i>in loving</i> .
Participles.	{	PRESENT,		am-ans, <i>loving</i> (declined like ingens).
		PERFECT,		(wanting).
		FUTURE,		am-ātūrus, <i>about to love</i> .

## Passive Voice.

Infinitive Mood.	{	PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	{	am-āri, <i>to be loved</i> .
		PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT,	{	amātus esse or fuisse,* } <i>to have been loved</i> .
		FUTURE,		amātum īri, <i>to be about to be loved</i> .
Participles.	{	PRESENT,		(wanting). The meaning ' <i>whilst being loved</i> ' may be rendered by <i>dum</i> with Present Indicative, as, <i>dum amatur</i> .
		PERFECT,		amātus, <i>loved, being loved, or having been loved</i> .
		FUTURE, GERUNDIVE,		(wanting). am-andus, <i>that must be loved</i> .



## § 42. SECOND CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MOOD. PRIMARY TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I advise, am advising, do advise.*

- S. mōn-eo,  
-es,  
-et,  
P. -ēmus,  
-etis,  
-ent.

## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

*I shall advise.*

- S. mon-ēbo,  
-ebis,  
-ebit,  
P. -ebīmus,  
-ebitis,  
-ebunt.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I have advised.*

- S. monu-i,  
-isti,  
-it,  
P. -īmus,  
-istis,  
-ērunt, or ēre.

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

*I shall have advised.*

- S. monu-ēro,  
-eris,  
-erit,  
P. -erīmus,  
-eritis,  
-erint.

<sup>1</sup> or fui, etc.

## Passive Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am advised, am being advised.*

- S. mon-eor,  
-ēris, or -ēre,  
-etur,  
P. -emur,  
-emīni,  
-entur.

## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

*I shall be advised.*

- S. mon-ēbor,  
-ebēris, or -ebēre,  
-ebitur,  
P. -ebīmur,  
-ebīmīni,  
-ebuntur.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I have been advised.*

- S. monitus sum<sup>1</sup>,  
es,  
est,  
P. moniti sumus,  
estis,  
sunt.

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

*I shall have been advised.*

- S. monitus ēro<sup>2</sup>,  
eris,  
erit,  
P. moniti erīmus,  
eritis,  
erunt.

<sup>2</sup> or fuero, etc.



## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## HISTORIC TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I was advising, I advised*<sup>1</sup>.

S. mon-ēbam,

-ebas,

-ebat,

P. -ebāmus,

-ebatis,

-ebant.

## AORIST TENSE.

*I advised, did advise.*

S. monu-i,

-isti,

-it,

P. -īmus,

-istis,

-ērunt, *or* ēre.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I had advised.*

S. monu-eram,

-eras,

-erat,

P. -erāmus,

-eratis,

-erant.

## Passive Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I was being advised, I was advised*<sup>2</sup>.

S. mon-ēbar,

-ebāris, *or* -ebāre,

-ebatur,

P. -ebamur,

-ebamīni,

-ebantur.

## AORIST TENSE.

*I was advised.*S. monitus sum<sup>3</sup>,

es,

est,

P. moniti sumus,

estis,

sunt.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I had been advised.*S. monitus eram<sup>4</sup>,

eras,

erat,

P. moniti erāmus,

eratis,

erant.

<sup>1</sup> Monebam may also mean *I used to advise, or I began to advise.*<sup>2</sup> Or *I used to be advised, or I began to be advised.*<sup>3</sup> *or fui, etc.*<sup>4</sup> *or fueram, etc.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRIMARY TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I may advise, may I advise.*

(But often translated as a Present Indicative.)

S. mon-eam,  
       -eas,  
       -eat,

P.    -eāmus,  
       -eatis,  
       -eant.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I may have advised.*

(But often translated as a Perfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. monu-ērim,  
       -eris,  
       -erit,

P.    -erīmus,  
       -erītis,  
       -erint.

## Passive Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I may, may I, be advised.*

(But often translated as a Present Indicative.)

S. mon-ear,  
       -eāris, or -eāre,  
       -eatur,

P.    -eamur,  
       -eamīni,  
       -eantur.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I may have been advised.*

(But often translated as a Perfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. monitus sim or fuerim,  
       sis or fueris,  
       sit or fuerit,

P. moniti simus or fuerimus,  
       sitis or fueritis,  
       sint or fuerint.

## SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## HISTORIC TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I should advise.*

(But often translated as an Imperfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. mon-ērem,  
-eres,  
-eret,

P. -eremus,  
-eretis,  
-erent.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I should have advised.*

(But often translated as a Pluperfect Indicative.)

S. monu-issem,  
-isses,  
-isset,

P. -issēmus,  
-issetis,  
-issent.

## Passive Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I should be advised.*

(But often translated as an Imperfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. mon-ērer,  
-erēris, or -erēre,  
-eretur,

P. -eremur,  
-eremīni,  
-erentur.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I should have been advised.*

(But often translated as a Pluperfect Indicative.)

S. monitus essem or fuissēm,  
esses or fuisses,  
esset or fuisset,

P. monitiessēmus or fuissēmus,  
essetis or fuissetis,  
essent or fuissent.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (*continued*).

## Active Voice.

*Future Simple Tense.* The Future Simple in this Mood is formed by combining the Future Participle with *sim* or *essem*, as *moniturus sim* or *essem*. The form with *sim* belongs to the Primary Tenses, the form with *essem* to the Historic.

*Aorist Tense.* The Aorist Subjunctive is rendered variously by *monuerim*, *monerem*, and *monuissem*.

## Passive Voice.

*Future Simple Tense.* Wanting.

*Aorist Tense.* Rendered variously by *monitus sim*, *monerer*, and *monitus essem*.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Active Voice.

*S. 2nd Pers.* mon-ē, *advise thou*, mon-ēto, *thou must advise.*

3rd „ mon-ēto, *he must advise.*

*P. 2nd „* mon-ēte, *advise ye*, mon-ētōte, *ye must advise.*

3rd „ mon-ento, *they must advise.*

## Passive Voice.

*S. 2nd Pers.* mon-ēre, *be thou advised*, mon-ētor, *thou must be advised.*

3rd „ mon-etor, *he must be advised.*

*P. 2nd „* mon-ēmīni, *be ye advised.*

3rd „ mon-entor, *they must be advised.*

## VERB INFINITIVE.

## Active Voice.

Infinitive Mood.	{ PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	}	mon-ēre, <i>to advise</i> (or <i>advising</i> , in the sense of 'the act of advising').
			monu-isse, <i>to have advised</i> .
			monit-ūrus esse, <i>to be about to advise</i> .
Gerunds.	{ ACCUSATIVE,	}	mon-endum, <i>advising</i> .
			mon-endi, <i>of advising</i> .
			mon-endo, <i>for or by advising</i> .
Supines.	{ in -um,	}	monit-um, <i>in order to advise</i> .
			monit-u, <i>in advising</i> .
Participles.	{ PRESENT,	}	mon-ens, <i>advising</i> (declined like ingens).
			(wanting.)
			monit-ūrus, <i>about to advise</i> .

## Passive Voice.

Infinitive Mood.	{ PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	}	mon-ēri, <i>to be advised</i> .
			monitus esse } <i>to have been ad-</i>
			or fuisse, } <i>vised</i> .
			monit-um iri, <i>to be about to be advised</i> .
Participles.	{ PRESENT,	}	(wanting). The meaning ' <i>whilst being advised</i> ' may be rendered by <i>dum</i> with Present Indicative, as, <i>dum monetur</i> .
			monit-us, <i>advised, being advised, or having been advised</i> .
			(wanting).
			non-endus, <i>that must be advised</i> .

## § 43. THIRD CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MOOD. PRIMARY TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I rule, am ruling, do rule.*

S.	rĕg-o,
	-is,
	-it,
P.	-ĭmus,
	-ĭtis,
	-unt.

## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

*I shall rule.*

S.	reg-am,
	-es,
	-et,
P.	-ĕmus,
	-etis,
	-ent.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I have ruled.*

S.	rex-i,
	-isti,
	-it,
P.	-ĭmus,
	-istis,
	-ĕrunt or -ĕre.

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

*I shall have ruled.*

S.	rex-ĕro,
	-ĕris,
	-erit,
P.	-erĭmus,
	-erĭtis,
	-erint.

## Passive Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am ruled, am being ruled.*

S.	reg-or,
	-ĕris or -ĕre,
	-ĭtur,
P.	-ĭmur,
	-imĭni,
	-untur.

## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

*I shall be ruled.*

S.	reg-ar,
	-ĕris or -ĕre,
	-etur,
P.	-emur,
	-emĭni,
	-entur.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I have been ruled.*

S.	rectus sum <sup>1</sup> ,
	es,
	est,
P.	recti sumus,
	estis,
	sunt.

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

*I shall have been ruled.*

S.	rectus ĕro <sup>2</sup> ,
	eris,
	erit,
P.	recti erĭmus,
	eritis,
	erunt.

<sup>1</sup> or fui, etc.<sup>2</sup> or fuero, etc.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## HISTORIC TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I was ruling, I ruled*<sup>1</sup>.

S. reg-ēbam,  
       -ebas,  
       -ebat,

P. -ebāmus,  
       -ebatis,  
       -ebant.

## AORIST TENSE.

*I ruled, did rule.*

S. rex-i,  
       -isti,  
       -it,

P. -īmus,  
       -istis,  
       -ērunt or -ēre.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I had ruled.*

S. rex-eram,  
       -eras,  
       -erat,

P. -erāmus,  
       -eratis,  
       -erant.

## Passive Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I was being ruled, I was ruled*<sup>2</sup>.

S. reg-ēbar,  
       -ebāris or -ebāre,  
       -ebatur,

P. -ebamur,  
       -ebamīni,  
       -ebantur.

## AORIST TENSE.

*I was ruled.*

S. rectus sum<sup>3</sup>,  
       es,  
       est,

P. recti sumus,  
       estis,  
       sunt.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I had been ruled.*

S. rectus eram<sup>4</sup>,  
       eras,  
       erat,

P. recti eramus,  
       eratis,  
       erant.

<sup>1</sup> Regebam may also mean *I used to rule*, or *I began to rule*.<sup>2</sup> Or *I used to be ruled*, or *I began to be ruled*.<sup>3</sup> or fui, etc.<sup>4</sup> or fueram, etc.



## SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRIMARY TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I may rule, may I rule.*

(But often translated as a Present Indicative.)

*S.* reg-am,

-as,

-at,

*P.* -āmus,

-atis,

-ant.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I may have ruled.*

(But often translated as a Perfect or Aorist Indicative.)

*S.* rex-ĕrim,

-eris,

-erit,

*P.* -erĭmus,

-erĭtis,

-erint.

## Passive Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I may be ruled, may I be ruled.*

(But often translated as a Present Indicative.)

*S.* reg-ar,

-āris or -āre,

-atur,

*P.* -amur,

-amĭni,

-antur.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I may have been ruled.*

(But often translated as a Perfect or Aorist Indicative.)

*S.* rectus sim or fuerim,

sis or fueris,

sit or fuerit,

*P.* recti simus or fuerimus,

sitis or fueritis,

sint or fuerint.

## SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## HISTORIC TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I should rule.*

(But often translated as an Imperfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. reg-ěrem,  
-eres,  
-eret,

P. -erěmus,  
-eretis,  
-erent.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I should have ruled.*

(But often translated as a Pluperfect Indicative.)

S. rex-issem,  
-isses,  
-isset,

P. -issěmus,  
-issetis,  
-issent.

## Passive Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I should be ruled.*

(But often translated as an Imperfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. reg-ěrer,  
-erěris or -erěre,  
-eretur,

P. -eremur,  
-eremĭni,  
-erentur.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I should have been ruled.*

(But often translated as a Pluperfect Indicative.)

S. rectus essem or fuissem,  
esses or fuisses,  
esset or fuisset,

P. recti essěmus or fuissetus,  
essetis or fuissetis,  
essent or fuissent.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (*continued*).

## Active Voice.

*Future Simple Tense.* The Future Simple in this Mood is formed by combining the Future Participle with *sim* or *essem*, as *recturus sim* or *essem*. The form with *sim* belongs to the Primary Tenses, the form with *essem* to the Historic.

*Aorist Tense.* The Aorist Subjunctive is rendered variously by *rexerim*, *regerem*, and *rexissem*.

## Passive Voice.

*Future Simple Tense.* Wanting.

*Aorist Tense.* Rendered variously by *rectus sim*, *regerer*, and *rectus essem*.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Active Voice.

<i>S. 2nd Pers.</i>	<i>reg-e, rule thou,</i>	<i>reg-ĭto, thou must rule.</i>
<i>3rd</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>reg-ĭto, he must rule.</i>
<i>P. 2nd</i>	<i>„ reg-ĭte, rule ye,</i>	<i>reg-ĭtōte, ye must rule.</i>
<i>3rd</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>reg-unto, they must rule.</i>

## Passive Voice.

<i>S. 2nd Pers.</i>	<i>reg-ĕre, be thou ruled,</i>	<i>reg-ĭtor, thou must be ruled.</i>
<i>3rd</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>reg-itor, he must be ruled.</i>
<i>P. 2nd</i>	<i>„ reg-ĭmĭni, be ye ruled,</i>	
<i>3rd</i>	<i>„</i>	<i>reg-untor, they must be ruled.</i>

## VERB INFINITE.

## Active Voice.

Infinitive Mood.	{ PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	{ reg-ĕre, <i>to rule</i> (or <i>ruling</i> , in the sense of 'the act of ruling').
	{ PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT,	{ rex-isse, <i>to have ruled</i> .
	FUTURE,	rect-ūrus esse, <i>to be about to rule</i> .
Gerunds.	ACCUSATIVE,	reg-endum, <i>ruling</i> .
	GENITIVE,	reg-endi, <i>of ruling</i> .
	DAT., ABL.,	reg-endo, <i>for or by ruling</i> .
Supines.	in -um,	rect-um, <i>in order to rule</i> .
	in -u,	rect-u, <i>in ruling</i> .
Participles.	PRESENT,	reg-ens, <i>ruling</i> (declined like ingens).
	PERFECT,	(wanting).
	FUTURE,	rect-ūrus, <i>about to rule</i> .

## Passive Voice.

Infinitive Mood.	{ PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	{ reg-i, <i>to be ruled</i> .
	{ PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT,	{ rect-us esse or } <i>to have been ruled</i> . fuisse,
	FUTURE,	rect-um iri, <i>to be about to be ruled</i> .
Participles.	PRESENT,	(wanting). The meaning ' <i>whilst being ruled</i> ' may be rendered by <i>dum</i> with Present Indicative, as, <i>dum regitur</i> .
	PERFECT,	rect-us, <i>ruled, being ruled, or having been ruled</i> .
	FUTURE,	(wanting).
	GERUNDIVE,	reg-endus, <i>that must be ruled</i> .

## § 44. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

## INDICATIVE MOOD. PRIMARY TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I hear, am hearing, do hear.*

S. aud-io,

-is,

-it,

P. -īmus,

-itis,

-iunt.

## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

*I shall hear.*

S. aud-iam,

-ies,

-iet,

P. -iēmus,

-ietis,

-ient.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I have heard.*

S. audīv-i,

-isti,

-it,

P. -īmus,

-istis,

-ērunt or -ēre.

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

*I shall have heard.*

S. audīv-ēro,

-ēris,

-erit,

P. -erīmus,

-eritis,

-erint.

## Passive Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I am heard, am being heard.*

S. aud-ior,

-īris or -īre,

-itur,

P. -īmur,

-imīni,

-iuntur.

## FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

*I shall be heard.*

S. aud-iar,

-iēris or -iēre,

-iētur,

P. -iēmur,

-iēmīni,

-ientur.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I have been heard.*S. audītus sum<sup>1</sup>,

es,

est,

P. auditi sumus,

estis,

sunt.

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

*I shall have been heard.*S. audītus ero<sup>2</sup>,

eris,

erit,

P. auditi erīmus,

eritis,

erunt.

<sup>1</sup> or fui, etc.<sup>2</sup> or fuero, etc.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## HISTORIC TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I was hearing, I heard*<sup>1</sup>.

S. aud-iēbam,  
       -iebas,  
       -iebat,

P.    -iebāmus,  
       -iebatis,  
       -iebant.

## AORIST TENSE.

*I heard, did hear.*

S. audīv-i,  
       -isti,  
       -it,

P.    -īmus,  
       -istis,  
       -ērunt or -ēre.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I had heard.*

S. audīv-ēram,  
       -eras,  
       -erat,

P.    -erāmus,  
       -eratis,  
       -erant.

## Passive Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I was being heard, I was heard*<sup>2</sup>.

S. aud-iēbar,  
       -iēbāris or -iēbāre,  
       -iebātur,

P.    -iebāmur,  
       -iebāmīni,  
       -iebantur.

## AORIST TENSE.

*I was heard.*

S. audītus sum<sup>3</sup>,  
       es,  
       est,

P. auditi sumus,  
       estis,  
       sunt.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I had been heard.*

S. audītus eram<sup>4</sup>,  
       eras,  
       erat,

P. auditi erāmus,  
       eratis,  
       erant.

<sup>1</sup> Audiebam may also mean *I used to hear*, or *I began to hear*.<sup>2</sup> Or *I used to be heard*, or *I began to be heard*.<sup>3</sup> or fui, etc.<sup>4</sup> or fueram, etc.

## SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRIMARY TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I may hear, may I hear.*

(But often translated as a Present Indicative.)

S. aud-iam,  
       -ias,  
       -iat,

P.   -iāmus,  
       -iatis,  
       -iant.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I may have heard.*

(But often translated as a Perfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. audīv-ērim,  
       -eris,  
       -erit,

P.   -erīmus,  
       -erītis,  
       -erint.

## Passive Voice.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*I may, may I, be heard.*

(But often translated as a Present Indicative.)

S. aud-iar,  
       -iāris or -iāre,  
       -iatur,

P.   -iamur,  
       -iamīni,  
       -iantur.

## PERFECT TENSE.

*I may have been heard.*

(But often translated as a Perfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. audītus sim or fuerim,  
       sis or fueris,  
       sit or fuerit,

P. auditi simus or fuerimus,  
       sitis or fueritis,  
       sint or fuerint.



## SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## HISTORIC TENSES.

## Active Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I should hear.*

(But often translated as an Imperfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. aud-īrem,  
-ires,  
-iret,

P. -irēmus,  
-iretis,  
-irent.

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I should have heard.*

(But often translated as a Pluperfect Indicative.)

S. audiv-issem,  
-isses,  
-isset,

P. -issemus,  
-issetis,  
-issent.

## Passive Voice.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*I should be heard.*

(But often translated as an Imperfect or Aorist Indicative.)

S. aud-īrer,  
-īrēris or -īrēre,  
-īrētur,

P. -iremur,  
-iremīni,  
-irentur,

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*I should have been heard.*

(But often translated as a Pluperfect Indicative.)

S. auditus essem or fuissem,  
esses or fuisses,  
esset or fuisset,

P. auditi essēmus or fuissēmus,  
essetis or fuissetis,  
essent or fuissent.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (*continued*).

## Active Voice.

*Future Simple Tense.* The Future Simple in this Mood is formed by combining the Future Participle with *sim* or *essem*, as *auditurus sim* or *essem*. The form with *sim* belongs to the Primary Tenses, the form with *essem* to the Historic.

*Aorist Tense.* The Aorist Subjunctive is rendered variously by *audiverim*, *audirem*, and *audivissem*.

## Passive Voice.

*Future Simple Tense.* Wanting.

*Aorist Tense.* Rendered variously by *auditus sim*, *audirer*, and *auditus essem*.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Active Voice.

*S. 2nd Pers.* aud-i, *hear thou*, aud-īto, *thou must hear*.

3rd „ aud-īto, *he must hear*.

*P. 2nd „* aud-īte, *hear ye*, aud-ītōte, *ye must hear*.

3rd „ and-iunto, *they must hear*.

## Passive Voice.

*S. 2nd Pers.* aud-īre, *be thou heard*, aud-ītor, *thou must be heard*.

3rd „ aud-ītor, *he must be heard*.

*P. 2nd „* aud-imīni, *be ye heard*,

3rd „ aud-iuntor, *they must be heard*.

## VERB INFINITIVE.

## Active Voice.

Infinitive Mood.	{	PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	aud-īre, <i>to hear</i> (or <i>hearing</i> , in the sense of 'the act of hearing').
		PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT,	audiv-isse, <i>to have heard</i> .
		FUTURE,	audīt-urus esse, <i>to be about to hear</i> .
Gerunds.	{	ACCUSATIVE,	aud-iendum, <i>hearing</i> .
		GENITIVE,	aud-iendi, <i>of hearing</i> .
		DAT., ABL.,	aud-iendo, <i>for or by hearing</i> .
Supines.	{	in -um,	aud-ītum, <i>in order to hear</i> .
		in -u,	aud-ītu, <i>in hearing</i> .
Participles.	{	PRESENT,	aud-iens, <i>hearing</i> (declined like ingens).
		PERFECT,	(wanting).
		FUTURE,	audīt-ūrus, <i>about to hear</i> .

## Passive Voice.

Infinitive Mood.	{	PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	aud-īri, <i>to be heard</i> .
		PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT,	audītus esse } <i>to have been heard</i> .
			or fuisse, }
		FUTURE,	audīt-um iri, <i>to be about to be heard</i> .
Participles.	{	PRESENT,	(wanting). The meaning ' <i>whilst being heard</i> ' may be rendered by <i>dum</i> with Present Indicative, as, <i>dum auditur</i> .
		PERFECT,	audītus, <i>heard, being heard, or having been heard</i> .
		FUTURE,	(wanting).
		GERUNDIVE,	aud-iendus, <i>that must be heard</i> .

## § 45. DEPONENT VERBS.

Certain Verbs in Latin are called Deponents. They are Passive in *form* but Active in *meaning*. Thus the Verb *venor*, *I hunt*, is Passive in form, being conjugated like *amor*, the Passive of *amo*, and makes Perfect *venatus sum*, Infinitive Present *venari*, etc., but the meaning, *I hunt*, is, of course, Active.

There are four Conjugations of Deponent Verbs, as, (1) *venor*, Inf. *venāri*, *to hunt*; (2) *vereor*, Inf. *verēri*, *to fear*; (3) *utor*, Inf. *uti*, *to use*; and (4) *partior*, Inf. *partiri*, *to divide*. The endings are the same as those of *amor*, *moneor*, *regor*, and *audior*, respectively; but they also have a Future Infinitive and a Present and Future Participle of Active Form, together with Gerunds and Supines. Thus, *utor*, *I use*, has Infinitive and Participles as under:—

Infinitive Mood.	{	PRESENT AND	{	<i>uti</i> , <i>to use</i> (or <i>using</i> , in the sense of 'the act of using').
		IMPERFECT,		
		PERFECT AND	{	<i>usus esse</i> or <i>fuisse</i> , } <i>to have used</i> .
		PLUPERFECT,		
		FUTURE,		<i>usurus esse</i> , <i>to be about to use</i> .
Gerunds.	{	ACCUSATIVE,		<i>utendum</i> , <i>using</i> .
		GENITIVE,		<i>utendi</i> , <i>of using</i> .
		DAT., ABL.,		<i>utendo</i> , <i>for or by using</i> .
Supines.	{	in -um,		<i>usum</i> , <i>in order to use</i> .
		in -u,		<i>usu</i> , <i>in using</i> .
Participles.	{	PRESENT,		<i>utens</i> , <i>using</i> (declined like <i>ingens</i> ).
		PERFECT,		<i>usus</i> , <i>having used</i> .
		FUTURE,		<i>usurus</i> , <i>about to use</i> .
		GERUNDIVE,		<i>utendus</i> , <i>that must be used</i> .

*Note.* The Gerundive of Deponents is used *Passively*.

## § 46. Conjugation of the Verb

**Possum** [potis-sum], *to be able.*

## Indicative Mood.

PRESENT.	possum, pot-es, pot-est, pos-sūmus, pot-estis, pos-sunt.
FUT. SIMP.	pot-ēro, -eris, -erit, -erīmus, -erītis, -erunt.
PERFECT.	potu-i, -isti, -it, -īmus, -istis, -ērunt <i>or</i> -ēre.
FUT. PERF.	potu-ēro, -eris, -erit, -erīmus, -erītis, -erint.
IMPERFECT.	pot-eram, -eras, -erat, -erāmus, -eratis, -erant.
SIMP. PAST.	Same in form as Perfect.
PLUPERF.	potu-eram, -eras, -erat, -erāmus, -eratis, -erant.

## Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.	pos-sim, -sis, -sit, -sīmus, -sitis, -sint.
PERFECT.	potu-ērim, -eris, -erit, -erīmus, -erītis, -erint.
IMPERFECT.	pos-sem, -ses, -set, -sēmus, -setis, -sent.
PLUPERF.	potu-issem, -isses, -isset, -issemus, -issētis, -issent.

## Infinitive Mood.

PRES. AND IMPERF.	posse.
PERF. AND PLUPERF.	potu-isse.
PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	potens.

*Note.* 'Possum' has no Imperative Mood.

## § 47. Notes on some Cases of the Third Declension.

## (a) Nouns having -im in Accusative, and -i in Ablative.

1. Vis, ravis, pelvis, sitis, tussis,
2. Sināpis, cūcūmis, āmussis,
3. Praesēpis, cannābis, secūris,
4. Charybdis, tigris, *atque* būris,
5. *Et Propria Nomina in -IS,*
6. *Ut Syrtis, Tiberis, Tamēsis*<sup>1</sup>.

## (b) Nouns having -em or -im in Acc., and -e or -i in Abl.

1. Restis, puppis, turris, navis,
2. Strigilis, sementis, clavis,
3. Messis, febris, *et* aqualis,
4. -em *vel* -im dant, *utrum malis*<sup>2</sup>.

## (c) Nouns having Acc. in -em but Abl. in -e or -i.

1. Amnis, anguis, avis, bilis,
2. Civis, ignis, imber, finis,
3. Neptis, orbis, patruelis,
4. Postis, unguis, -i *si velis*<sup>3</sup>.

## (d) Neuters in -e, -al, -ar, make -i in Abl. Sing., -ia in N. V. A. Pl.

## (e) Rules for the Genitive Plural.

(A) Nouns *not* increasing make -ium, *except*,

1. Vates, proles, pater, panis,
2. *With* accipiter *and* canis,
3. Frater, mater, volucris,
4. Apis, senex, juvenis<sup>4</sup>.

(B) Nouns *increasing* make -um, *except*,

1. Monosyllabic Nouns of which the stem ends in two Consonants, as, dens, tooth, dent-, Gen. Pl. dent-ium.

2. (1) Glis, mas, mus, lis,
- (2) Compes, palus\* *and* penātes,
- (3) Nix, strix, faux, vis,
- (4) Servitus\*, *and* optimates<sup>5</sup>.

3. Neuters in -al *and* -ar, as, animal, *animal*, calcar, *spur*.

4. Nouns in -as, Gen. -atis, as civitas, *state*, *and* many Nouns *and* Participles in -ns, as parens, *a parent*, sapiens, *wise*, have both -ium *and* -um in Gen. Pl.

5. (1) *Sans* Plural Genitives we class
- (2) Cor, cos, *and* rus, sal, sol, *and* vas<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Line 1. *force, hoarseness, basin, thirst, cough*; 2. *mustard, cucumber, carpenter's rule*; 3. *enclosure, hemp, axe*; 4. *Charybdis, tiger, plough-tail*; 5. *and Proper Names in -is*; 6. *as Syrtis, Tiber, Thames*.

<sup>2</sup> Line 1. *rope, stern, tower, ship*; 2. *flesh-scraper, seed-sowing, key*; 3. *harvest, fever, washing-basin*; 4. *give -em or -im, whichever you prefer*.

<sup>3</sup> Line 1. *river, snake, bird, bile*; 2. *citizen, fire, shower, end*; 3. *granddaughter, circle, cousin*; 4. *door-post, nail, -i if you like*.

<sup>4</sup> Line 1. *prophet, offspring, father, bread*; 2. *hawk, dog*; 3. *brother, mother, bird*; 4. *bee, old man, young man*. [*Mensis, month, makes -um, rarely -ium.*]

<sup>5</sup> Line 1. *dormouse, male, mouse, lawsuit*; 2. *fetter, marsh, household gods*; 3. *snow, screech-owl, throat, force*; 4. *slavery, aristocrats*. Those marked \* have both -ium *and* -um.

<sup>6</sup> Line 2. *heart, whetstone, country, salt, sun, surety*. *Sans* means *without*.



## PART II. EXERCISES.

## VOCABULARY I.

## First Declension.

\*\* The Genders of Nouns are not indicated unless they are exceptions to the General Rules given in §§ 6, 7, 9, 10, 11.

Cottă, <i>Cotta</i> [a man's name].	puellă, <i>a girl</i> .
filiă, <i>a daughter</i> (see <i>Note</i> ).	Romă, <i>Rome</i> .
hastă, <i>a spear</i> .	rosă, <i>a rose</i> .
insaniă, <i>madness</i> .	sapientiă, <i>wisdom</i> .
insulă, <i>an island</i> .	teră, <i>land, earth</i> .
naută, <i>a sailor</i> .	turbă, <i>a crowd</i> .
poetă, <i>a poet</i> .	vă, <i>a way, road, path</i> .

*Note*.—Filia makes filiabus in the Dative and Ablative Plural.

## VOCABULARY II.

## Second Declension.

ager, <i>a field</i> .	murus, <i>a wall</i> .
bellum, <i>war</i> .	puer, <i>a boy</i> .
campus, <i>a plain</i> .	oculus, <i>an eye</i> .
et, <i>and</i> .	-que, <i>and</i> .
filius, <i>a son</i> .	Quintus, <i>Quintus</i> .
fluvius, <i>a river</i> .	scutum, <i>a shield</i> .
gener, <i>a son-in-law</i> .	Servius, <i>Servius</i> .
gladius, <i>a sword</i> .	socer, <i>a father-in-law</i> .
minister, <i>an attendant</i> .	telum, <i>a weapon</i> .
venenum, <i>poison</i> .	

## VOCABULARY III.

## Third Declension. Nouns in -um.

arbor, -is, <i>f., a tree</i> .	leo, -nis, <i>a lion</i> .
cap-ut, -itis, <i>a head</i> .	mil-es, -itis, <i>a soldier</i> .
corp-us, -oris, <i>a body</i> .	mulier, -is, <i>a woman</i> .
cru-s, -ris, <i>a leg</i> .	on-us, -eris, <i>a burden</i> .
du-x, -cis, <i>a leader, general</i> .	o-s, -ris, <i>n., a mouth</i> .
Hector, -is, <i>Hector</i> .	pastor, -is, <i>a shepherd</i> .
hirund-o, -inis, <i>a swallow</i> .	pect-us, -oris, <i>a breast</i> .
hom-o, -inis, <i>a man</i> .	pe-s, -dis, <i>a foot</i> .
honor, -is, <i>honour</i> .	sacerdo-s, -tis, <i>a priest</i> .



## EXERCISE I.

## First Declension.

*Translate into English*<sup>1</sup>:—

(a) Viae<sup>2</sup>. Insaniae. Filiā. Filiā. Rosis. Rosarum. Sapientiā poetæ. Poetarum sapientiā.

(b) Filiae. Hastarum. Rosam. Viā. Turbis. Filiabus. Turbae Sapientiā. Insaniā poetæ.

(c) Hastæ turbarum. Poetarum filiabus. Hastis. Filiarum. Romā. Romā. Insularum. Insulis.

(d) Insularum viae. Insaniā puellæ. Hastā Cottæ. Cottā. Puellis. Nautarum. Terræ.

(e) Viarum terræ. Filiā nautæ. Nautarum filiabus. Nautæ filiā. Cottæ filiarum. Insaniam Cottæ. Turbae puellarum.

*Translate into Latin*:—

(f) Of a spear. To *or* for a sailor. O daughters. By, with, *or* from madness. Of paths. To *or* for a girl. To *or* for the daughters. O sailor.

(g) From Rome. To the lands. Of the girls. O roses of Cotta. Of the paths of the island. O daughter of Cotta. To *or* for the daughters of the sailors. By, with, *or* from a spear.

(h) Cotta's daughter. The poet's rose. The poet's roses. By the madness of the girls. For the roses of the daughter. For the sailor's daughter. For the sailor's daughters. O sailor's daughter.

(i) Of the poet's wisdom. By the roads of the islands. O daughters of the poet. O poet's daughter. The crowd's wisdom. By the crowd's madness. Of sailors. For an island.

(k) By, with, *or* from the paths of the earth. O earth. O lands. Of the spear of Cotta. Of Cotta's spears. To *or* for Rome. By the roses of Cotta. For the wisdom of the girls.

<sup>1</sup> Do not assign a Plural to Nouns which from their meaning have no Plural, such as names of *qualities*, as *insania*, *madness*.

<sup>2</sup> In translating be careful to give *all* the possible meanings of the Latin word. Thus, *viae* may be (1) Genitive Singular, (2) Dative Singular, (3) Nominative Plural, (4) Vocative Plural, and its meanings vary accordingly: *insaniae* could only be Genitive Singular or Dative Singular, as the word has no Plural.

## EXERCISE II.

## Second Declension.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Agri. Venena. Filii. Fili<sup>1</sup>. Servii. Quinti. Servi. Socero.

(b) Genero Servii. Tela soceri. Scuta generorum. Agro Quinti. Gladio ministri. Ministrorum gladiis.

(c) Muris et fluviis. Murorum fluviorumque. Oculo pueri. Bellorum et gladiatorum et scutorum. Generis socerisque et ministris. Telorum pueri. Quinti Serviique oculis. Quinti gladius et scutum.

(d) Scuta gladiique ministrorum. Scuto gladioque soceri. Fluvii et campi. Tela et venena Quinti. Quinti Serviique generi. Generi socerique oculis. Scuta Servii. Oculorum pueri.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) Of an eye. Of poisons. Of rivers and plains. O Quintus and Servius. To *or* for the sons of Quintus and Servius. The weapons of the father-in-law. For the sons of the attendant. By, with, *or* from rivers and plains.

(f) O son. O Servius. By, with, *or* from wars. Of wars and weapons. O son-in-law of Servius. O father-in-law of the attendant. To *or* for plains and wars and poisons. By the poisons of the boys.

(g) O sons and sons-in-law of Quintus. The boy's sword and shield. The boys' eyes. Of the boy's weapon. To *or* for the boys' weapons. The attendant's son. Of the attendants' sons. O son of the attendant.

(h) By, with, *or* from the walls and fields and rivers and plains. By the father-in-law's weapons. For the son-in-law's field. O swords of Quintus. O wall and plain. Of weapons and poisons. For Quintus' son. For the sons' attendants.

<sup>1</sup> See note on the Vocative of the 2nd Declension, p. 4.

## EXERCISE III.

## Third Declension. Nouns in -um.

*Note.*—Translate *et . . . et*, *-que . . . et*, by *both . . . and*. Thus, *et pastores et milites*, or *pastoresque et milites*, is translated ‘*both shepherds and soldiers*.’

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Arbōri. Capītis. Corpōra. Cruribus. Ducum. Hec-  
tori. Hirundīnes. Homīnum.

(b) Honore. Leones. Militibus. Militi. Mulier. Mu-  
liēres. Onēra. Oris.

(c) Capite Hectōris. Sacerdōtis pedum. Onēra militis.  
Caput pectusque homīnis. Leōnis crura. Onēri pastōris.  
Et sacerdōtes et duces.

(d) Pastōris os pectusque. Oneribusque et honoribus mi-  
litum. Hirundīnum pectoribus. Arborumque et corpōrum.  
Corpōra et ora pastōrum. Mulieribus et sacerdotibus. Mu-  
liērum sacerdotumque pedes. Homīnis honōri.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) To *or* for a mouth. Of soldiers. By Hector. From  
women. To *or* for a burden. Of shepherds. O mouths.  
By feet.

(f) Leaders of men. Bodies and legs. For heads and  
bodies. Hector’s trees. Of Hector’s trees. O breast of the  
priest. The feet of the shepherd. The burdens of the  
women.

(g) From the priest’s burden. The honours both of  
Hector and the general. O feet and legs of the lions. From  
the breasts of men and women. The mouths both of soldiers  
and priests. For the burdens of the women and soldiers.  
Both for swallows and trees. For the man and woman.

(h) For men’s bodies. By leaders of men. To a leader  
both of men and women. For the priest’s honour. For the  
priests’ heads and legs. O honours and burdens of men.  
O bodies of Hector and the soldier. The mouths and feet  
of the lions.

## VOCABULARY IV.

## Third Declension. Nouns in -ium.

aur-is, -is, <i>an ear.</i>	host-is, -is, <i>an enemy</i> (see <i>Note</i> ).
caed-es, -is, <i>slaughter.</i>	nub-es, -is, <i>a cloud.</i>
clad-es, -is, <i>a defeat.</i>	ovil-e, -is, <i>a sheepfold.</i>
class-is, -is, <i>a fleet.</i>	ov-is, -is, <i>a sheep.</i>
coll-is, -is, <i>m., a hill.</i>	pell-is, -is, <i>a skin, hide.</i>
cubil-e, -is, <i>a bed.</i>	ret-e, -is, <i>a net.</i>
fam-es, -is, <i>hunger.</i>	vall-is, -is, <i>a valley.</i>
fel-es, -is, <i>a cat.</i>	vest-is, -is, <i>a garment.</i>

*Note.*—The Plural host-es, -ium, is often used for *the enemy*.

## VOCABULARY V.

## Third Declension. Exceptions (see p. 48).

can-is, -is, <i>a dog.</i>	o-s, -ssis, <i>n., a bone.</i>
civ-is, -is, <i>a citizen.</i>	par-s, -tis, <i>a part.</i>
den-s, -tis, <i>m., a tooth.</i>	pat-er, -ris, <i>a father.</i>
frat-er, -ris, <i>a brother.</i>	sen-ex, -is, <i>an old man.</i>
ign-is, -is, <i>m., fire.</i>	Thames-is, -is, <i>the Thames.</i>
juven-is, -is, <i>m., a youth.</i>	turr-is, -is, <i>a tower.</i>
mat-er, -ris, <i>a mother.</i>	ungu-is, -is, <i>a nail.</i>
mess-is, -is, <i>a harvest.</i>	vat-es, -is, <i>a prophet.</i>
nav-is, -is, <i>a ship.</i>	vis, <i>force, violence</i> : pl. vir-es, -ium,
nec or neque, <i>nor, and . . . not.</i>	<i>strength.</i>

*Note.*—Neque . . . neque, *or* nec . . . nec, are translated *neither . . . nor*, as, nec Brutus nec Cassius, *neither Brutus nor Cassius*.

## VOCABULARY VI.

## Fourth and Fifth Declensions.

an-ūs, -ūs, <i>an old woman.</i>	met-ūs, -ūs, <i>fear.</i>
cant-ūs, -ūs, <i>a song.</i>	mot-ūs, -ūs, <i>motion.</i>
cas-ūs, -ūs, <i>a chance, accident.</i>	re-s, -i, <i>a thing, affair.</i>
equitat-ūs, -ūs, <i>cavalry.</i>	ris-ūs, -ūs, <i>a laugh, laughter.</i>
fid-es, -ei, <i>faith.</i>	senat-ūs, -ūs, <i>a senate.</i>
fruct-ūs, -ūs, <i>fruit.</i>	sonit-ūs, -ūs, <i>a sound.</i>
magistrat-ūs, -ūs, <i>a magistrate.</i>	speci-es, -ei, <i>a show, appearance.</i>
man-ūs, -us, <i>f., a hand, band.</i>	spe-s, -i, <i>hope.</i>
	vict-ūs, -ūs, <i>food.</i>

## EXERCISE IV.

## Third Declension. Nouns in -ium.

*Note.*—Aut and vel both mean 'or,' as, Brutus aut Cassius, Brutus vel Cassius, 'Brutus or Cassius.' Aut . . . aut, vel . . . vel, are translated *either . . . or*, as, aut Brutus aut Cassius, vel Brutus vel Cassius, '*either Brutus or Cassius.*'

*Translate into English:—*

(a) Fame. Felibus. Hostium. Nubibus. Vesti. Pelle. Colles. Vallis.

(b) Oves et ovilia. Retis. Cubilibus. Classium. Cladibus. Caedi. Aure vel pelle.

(c) Collibus vallibusque. Et aurium et pellium. Ovili. Feli vel ovi. Aut nubes aut classes. Vel fame vel caede. Nubibusque et classibus. Pellibus ovium.

(d) Fame vel clade. Aut vestium aut retium. Hostium feliumque aures. Ovium vel felium pellibus. Cladi hostium. Caede ovium. Hostium oviumque caedi. Aut ovi aut ovili.

*Translate into Latin:—*

(e) O enemies. Of garments. For a fleet. To or for ears. By a bed. Nets. Defeats. For cats.

(f) Either valleys or hills. For the skins. The garments of the enemy. By the hunger of cats. The beds of cats or sheep. O slaughter of the enemy. From either hills or valleys. Both beds and sheepfolds.

(g) By the slaughter either of sheep or cats. To or for the defeat of the enemy. O skins of sheep. Either by fleets or beds. By garments or nets. Both sheepfolds and sheep. Either valleys or clouds. For a defeat or slaughter.

(h) By the enemies of cats and sheep. O ears and skin of the cat. Either of clouds or fleets. By the beds or sheepfolds of the sheep. For a garment and an ear. By the hunger of enemies and sheep. O skins or garments. By cats' ears.



## EXERCISE V.

**Third Declension. Exceptions** (see p. 48).

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Turri. Navim. Unguibus. Ossa. Vatum. Patris. Messium. Igni.

(b) Vi juvenum. Osse senis. Fratrum crinibus. Virium patris. Civium dentes. Parti turris. Thamesi. Pars civium.

(c) Nec dentes nec ossa canum. Nec ungues nec vires civium. Ignium juvenumque vi. Mater fratresque patris. Partes navium. Et senis et juvenis vires. Nec senum nec juvenum ungues. Aut ignium aut fratrum vi.

(d) Partes ossium et unguum. Vel dentium vel canum. Vel Thamesi vel ungui. Patribus matribusque civium. Fratrum viribus et vatum. Messium vatumque. Ossibus dentibusque canum. Vi turrium naviumque. Osse et ungui civis. Dentiumque et ignium vis.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) By a harvest. To *or* for a fire. From a fire. Of prophets. Of strength. By old men. Young men and brothers. O Thames.

(f) The violence of the fathers. The mother's teeth and nails. The brother's dogs and ships. By the strength of towers. For the citizen's dogs. The teeth and bones of the father and mother. By parts either of ships or towers. For the young man's nail.

(g) O father and mother of the prophet. Neither by the nails nor the violence of the old men. Either for harvests or fires. The bones both of citizens and young men. By the violence of the Thames. Part of the bones. O teeth of the dogs. For the teeth of the citizens.

(h) The prophet's teeth and nails. Neither for the fathers nor the mothers of the young men. Neither from a tower nor a ship. Of old men and dogs and fires. From a tower and a ship and a harvest. Of teeth and nails and bones. By the strength and the nails and the teeth of citizens. By a brother's tooth.

## EXERCISE VI.

## Fourth and Fifth Declensions.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Spe. Casu. Fructibus. Equitatuī. Manuum. Fide. Senatūs. Senatūs.

(b) Risūs metu. Risūs anuum. Speciei victūs. Magistratum victūs. Sonitūs cantūs. Sonitūs cantuum. Specie fructuum. Casu rerum.

(c) Casibus equitatūs. Motu rerum. Fidei et spei. Vel equitatūs vel senatūs. Neque equitatūs neque senatūs. Anūs manu et victu. Species motūs et metūs. Motibus casibusque rerum.

(d) Vel magistratum vel anuum cantu. Et victui et fructui. Risibus magistratum et cantibus. Motibus manuum. Specie rerum et fidei. Species rerum et fides. Senatūs equitatūsque metus. Fructu casuum et rerum.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) By chance. Of hands. Of a song. To or for an old woman. Of hope. By an appearance. For things. Of sounds.

(f) O sounds and fruits. By the sound of laughter. O hopes and fears. Of hope and fear and chance. Of the hands of the old woman. By the laughter and songs of the magistrates. By the chances of things. From fear of accident.

(g) From fear of the Senate. O laughter of the old woman. By the accidents of the magistrates. O faith and hope. For hands and fruits and laughter. With an appearance of fear. Of the fear of the magistrates. The food and songs of the cavalry.

(h) The fear both of sounds and accidents. The hopes either of senates or of magistrates. By fruit and faith and motion. Neither of cavalry nor of the senate. Of an appearance of things. O fruits of faith. For senates and things. By the affairs and accidents of the old women.



## VOCABULARY VII.

## Prepositions with Accusative.

ad, <i>to, at.</i>	erga, <i>towards.</i>
adversus, <i>against.</i>	extra, <i>outside.</i>
amor, <i>-is, love.</i>	infra, <i>beneath.</i>
ante, <i>before.</i>	inter, <i>between, among.</i>
apud, <i>near, at the house of.</i>	intra, <i>within.</i>
circum or circa, <i>round, around,</i> <i>about.</i>	juxta, <i>near, next to.</i>
cis or citra, <i>on this side.</i>	ob, <i>on account of.</i>
contra, <i>against.</i>	port-ă, -ae, <i>a gate.</i>
	soror, <i>-is, a sister.</i>
	urb-s, -is, <i>a city.</i>

*Note.*—Ad is only used to translate 'to' when *motion to* is meant.

## VOCABULARY VIII.

## The same (continued).

Gall-us, -i, <i>a Gaul.</i>	scel-us, -ĕris, <i>wickedness, crime.</i>
mon-s, -tis, <i>m., a mountain.</i>	secundum, <i>according to.</i>
in, <i>into, to, against.</i>	stell-ă, -ae, <i>a star.</i>
penes, <i>in the power of.</i>	sub, <i>up to, under, just about.</i>
per, <i>through, by means of.</i>	subter, <i>under.</i>
pone, <i>behind.</i>	super, <i>over, above.</i>
post, <i>after, since.</i>	supra, <i>above.</i>
praeter, <i>except, beyond, contrary to.</i>	trans, <i>across.</i>
prope, <i>near.</i>	ultra, <i>beyond.</i>
propter, <i>on account of.</i>	versus, <i>towards (placed after its case).</i>
Roman-us, -i, <i>a Roman.</i>	vot-um, -i, <i>a wish, vow.</i>

## VOCABULARY IX.

## Prepositions with Ablative.

a, ab, <i>from, by.</i>	popul-us, -i, <i>a people.</i>
(absque, <i>without.</i> )	prae, <i>before, owing to.</i>
clam, <i>without the knowledge of.</i>	pro, <i>for, on behalf of, in proportion to.</i>
coram, <i>in the presence of.</i>	regin-a, -ae, <i>a queen.</i>
cum, <i>with, in company with.</i>	re-x, -gis, <i>a king.</i>
de, <i>down from, of, concerning.</i>	sine, <i>without.</i>
e, ex, <i>out of, from.</i>	sub, <i>under.</i>
in, <i>in, on, among.</i>	subter, <i>under.</i>
multitud-o, -inis, <i>a multitude.</i>	super, <i>over.</i>
oppid-um, -i, <i>a town.</i>	tenu-s, <i>as far as.</i>
palam, <i>in view of.</i>	virtu-s, -utis, <i>f., virtue, valour.</i>

*Note.*—A (or ab) is only used for *by* with *living persons*. Absque is scarcely ever used, and clam, coram, palam, rarely. Subter is only used with Ablative in poetry. Tenu-s is put after its case.

## EXERCISE VII.

## Prepositions with Accusative.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Cis fluvium. Circa muros. Adversus hostem. Ante oculos. Apud Servium. Ad vallem. Circum insulas. Ad fluvium.

(b) Ob honorem. Juxta Thamesim. Intra muros. Inter fratres. Infra collem. Extra viam. Erga patrem. Contra pastores.

(c) Ante fratres Quinti. Ad agros generorum. Adversus milites Hectoris. Nec citra nec extra campos. Circum capita mulierum. Contra ducem equitatūs. Erga poetas et soceros. Inter filios filiasque Servii.

(d) Vel intra vel extra portas urbis. Ob sapientiam nautae, insaniamque poetae. Amor fratrum et sororum erga patrem matremque. Circum turres et muros et portas urbium.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) On account of Cotta. Near the rivers. Among the sailors. Against the weapons. Round a city. On this side the Thames. Towards the father-in-law. Before the war.

(f) Amongst dogs and sheep. Near the Thames and the city. Beneath the towers of Rome. Against Quintus and Servius. Before the crowd of youths. To the plains and rivers. Around the islands. At the walls.

(g) Between the mother and the daughter. Towards the father of the girls. At the sheepfolds. On account of the love of fathers and daughters. Either against the senate or the magistrates. Against hope and faith. Against neither the city nor the island.

## EXERCISE VIII.

The same (*continued*).

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Secundum vota. Per ignem. Propter pueros. Prope classem. Praeter cives. Post cladem. Penes senem. Pone ducem.

(b) Montes versus. Supra nubes et stellas. Praeter spem hostium. Propter vota sacerdotum. In agros camposque. Sub muros urbis. Super colles. Subter terram.

(c) Penes Hectorem. Pone nautas puerosque. Post bella et casus. Prope turres navesque hostium. Propter ducis sapientiam et honorem. Per ignes, per agros, per fluvios. Secundum senatūs fidem. Supra hominum capita.

(d) Ultra agros et civium et hostium. Neque in turbae neque juvenum tela. Sub turres et Romanorum et Gallorum. Super montes collesque et valles et campos.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) Against the enemy. Into the river. On account of crime. According to hope. Above the mountains. Across the path. Beyond the plains. Through the valley.

(f) Except the Romans and Gauls. After the slaughter of the sheep. Behind the trees and the roses. In the power of the senate and magistrates. On account of the crimes and madness of Servius. Into the city of the Gauls. Up to the towers of the enemy. Under the cloud.

(g) In the power of either the citizen or the general. After the songs of the brother and sister. Contrary to the hope of the Romans. Near the feet and bodies of the lions. On account of the burdens of the women and the violence of the soldiers. Through the crowd of attendants. Beyond the gates and walls of the city. On account of the love of brothers and sisters.

## EXERCISE IX.

## Prepositions with Ablative.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Ab insula. Ab Hectore. Coram multitudine. De montibus. De rege. Palam Romanis. Clam regina. Cum sororibus.

(b) Cum equitatu. Ex urbe. E cubili. Sine oneribus. Ore tenus. Pro regibus. Prae sapientia. In agris.

(c) Sub arboribus rosisque. In oppidis et urbibus. Prae virtute Quinti. Pro honore et fide populi. Turribus tenus. Sine scelere et vi. Ex oppidis viisque insulae. Cum senatu populoque et vatibus.

(d) De sapientia virtutibusque filiorum. A fratribus et filiabus pastorum. A muris oppidi turribusque urbis. Pro Hectore Hectorisque filiis.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) In clouds. Under the fire. On behalf of the king. Up to the eyes. Without fear. Out of the land. With the Gauls. Concerning hope.

(f) From the islands and hills. By the king of the Gauls. Under the roses of the brothers and sisters. Owing to the multitude of the enemy. Without virtues and faith. Out of the rivers and plains. With attendants and a multitude of young men. Down from the hills of the Romans.

(g) From parts of the plain. On behalf of the magistrates and people. Neither with valour nor without wickedness. In the towns and cities of the Romans. Owing to the valour of Romans and Gauls. In the presence of the senate and people. Concerning virtue and crime and madness and slaughter. Owing to the vows and fear both of kings and queens.

## VOCABULARY X.

## Adjectives of Three Terminations.

alt-us, -ă, -um, *high*.  
 bon-us, -ă, -um, *good*.  
 fron-s, -dis, *a leaf*.  
 fron-s, -tis, *a forehead, brow*.  
 long-us, -ă, -um, *long*.  
 magn-us, -ă, -um, *great*.  
 mal-us, -ă, -um, *bad, evil, wicked*.

miser, -ă, -um, *miserable, wretched*.  
 mult-us, -ă, -um, *much*. Pl. *many*.  
 nig-er, -ră, -rum, *black*.  
 not-us, -ă, -um, *known, well-known*.  
 pulch-er, -ră, -rum, *beautiful, fair*.  
 parv-us, -ă, -um, *small, little*.  
 tener, -ă, -um, *tender*.

*Note*.—Adjectives agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number, and Case.

## VOCABULARY XI.

## Adjectives of two Terminations.

brev-is, -e, *short*.  
 corn-u, -ūs, *a horn*.  
 dulc-is, -e, *sweet*.  
 facil-is, -e, *easy*.  
 fort-is, -e, *brave*.  
 grav-is, -e, *heavy, severe, serious*.  
 illustr-is, -e, *illustrious, famous*.  
 lev-is, -e, *light*.  
 mar-e, -is, *the sea*.

moll-is, -e, *soft*.  
 omn-is, -e, *all, every*.  
 op-us, -ĕris, *a work*.  
 tal-is, -e, *such*.  
 tam, *so, such*.  
 tot, *so many*. [Indeclinable.]  
 trist-is, -e, *gloomy, sad*.  
 turp-is, -e, *base, disgraceful*.  
 util-is, -e, *useful*.

vuln-us, -ĕris, *a wound*.

*Note*.—Talis is used *Adjectivally* to render 'such,' e.g. 'such a friend;' tam is used for 'such' when the latter word stands instead of the Adverb *so*, e.g. 'such faithful friends.'

## VOCABULARY XII.

## The same (continued).

ac-er, -ris, -re, *sharp, keen, fierce*.  
 amic-us, -i, *a friend*.  
 audax, *bold*.  
 auxili-um, -i, *help*.  
 copi-a, -ae, *plenty*. Pl. *copi-ae*,  
     -arum, *forces*.  
 demens, *mad*.  
 equest-er, -ris, -re, *equestrian*,  
     *cavalry*.  
 felix, *happy, fortunate*.  
 ferax, *fertile*.  
 fortior, *braver*.  
 gravior, *heavier*.

illustrior, *more famous*.  
 infelix, *unhappy, unfortunate*.  
 ingens, *vast, huge, immense*.  
 insons, *innocent*.  
 libens, *willing*.  
 major, *greater*.  
 melior, *better*.  
 minor, *smaller, less*.  
 pedest-er, -ris, -re, *pedestrian, in-*  
     *fantry*.  
 pejor, *worse*.  
 sons, *guilty*.  
 velox, *swift*.



## EXERCISE X.

## Adjectives of Three Terminations.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Teneră frons. Teneră fronde. Tenerae frondi. Nigrorum corporum. Pulchrae vallis. Pulchră vallis. Pulchrae valles. Pulchrae valli.

(b) Boni militis. Bone fili. Alti collis. Longarum hastarum. Magne Hector. Mali civis. Malus civis. Mali cives.

(c) Miseris senibus. Nigrae ovi. Nigrae ovis. Nigrae oves. Pulchră frons. Pulchră fronte. Parvi dentes. Parvi dentis.

(d) Pulchrae frondes arborum. Frondibus altarum arborum. De magnis ministrorum oneribus. Cum rege nec magno nec bono.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) A great fire. Of a small fire. Of black ships. Of a black hand. A wretched poet. O great bodies. By a small tree. Beautiful foreheads.

(f) From a beautiful shield. The body of great Hector. By miserable slaughter. The affairs of great kings and generals. In a multitude of wicked men. The heads of many sheep. Long hopes and miserable fears. The burden of many crimes.

(g) The wicked enemies of the king. Through long valleys and high clouds. Small burdens for small men. Black daughters of black mothers. Parts of the long rivers. Round the high towers of the Romans. By the tender leaves of many trees. By the appearance of good virtues and wicked crimes.

(h) Without the bodies of black sheep. On account of the valour and wisdom of the good king. The beautiful forehead of the good woman. Amongst the magistrates and multitude of the towns and cities.

## EXERCISE XI.

## Adjectives of Two Terminations.

*Translate into English:—*

(a) Tristia maria. Breve cornu. Brevi cornu. Gravius scutorum. Dulces rosae. Dulcis rosae. Dulcis rosă. Dulci rosă.

(b) Facili opere. Breves cantūs. Brevis cantūs. Brevis cantūs. Tam gravi vulnere. Omnium rerum. Tam facilis rei. Tam facili re.

(c) In tali urbe. Post tot casūs. In re tam turpi. Cum omnibus Gallis. De forti milite. Sine tot fratribus. Per molles frondes. Tot hominum multitudini.

(d) Poetae nec illustres nec utiles. Poetae nec illustris nec utilis. Poetae nec illustri nec utili. Poeta nec illustri nec utili.

*Translate into Latin:—*

(e) With a sad appearance. Of gloomy fear. By easy paths. To a soft bed. For a short body. With serious brow. Of severe wounds. By heavy weapons.

(f) By so many circumstances. Under a soft skin. For a useful cat. By so sweet a sound. Of such sweet laughter. For such an illustrious leader. For such a king and queen. Across so many seas.

(g) The sad songs of the priests. O bodies of illustrious soldiers and sailors. O shepherds sad with hunger and fear. By the base wishes of such a son. In behalf of the brave leader of the Gauls. By the appearance of so many accidents. In the soft garments of women and priests. On account of the heavy burdens of such an old woman.

(h) Through towns and cities by an easy road. Neither with wounds nor with a serious accident. Through all the paths of famous islands. In every war and before all the cities of the enemy.



## EXERCISE XII.

The same (*continued*).*Translate into English:—*

(a) Feraces agri. Insoniti filio. Sontium mulierum. Pejoris puellae. Dementium poetarum. Minoribus oculis. Audaci ministro. Fortiora pectora.

(b) Acris pueri. Acri puero. Acres pueri. Velocis fluvii. Equestribus copiis. Cum pedestri milite. Propter graviores cladem. Majus graviusque onus.

(c) Cum libente populo. De felici rege et infelici regina. Ad ingentem oppidi murum. Adversus tam ingentes hostium copias. Auxilio meliorum pastorum. Pejoribus in agris. Pejorum hominum in agros. Per tot partes feracium camporum.

(d) Propter sorores hominum sontium et insonitum. Pedestrium et equestrium copiarum specie. Cum veloci nave et ingente juvenum multitudine. Infelicia sontium hominum pectora.

*Translate into Latin:—*

(e) Of a better friend. For a bold people. Swift rivers. To a willing boy. For mad fathers-in-law. O bold prophets. Of a bold son-in-law. Of smaller boys.

(f) By greater works. For worse daughters. On account of a guilty old woman. With greater forces. By the help of willing friends. The forces of a braver enemy. By the wickedness of a fierce people. Owing to the valour of the keen youths.

(g) By the hand of so fortunate a queen. The faith of so many innocent citizens. Without the strength of braver leaders. Amongst the citizens of such an unfortunate town. With a vast load of fruits and skins. By the help of cavalry and infantry forces. Out of the cities of braver and more famous kings. Beneath the feet of mad and guilty priests.

(h) Against the forces of a people neither innocent nor bold. In behalf of the honour of an unfortunate Roman. By the violence both of mad sailors and bold shepherds. Owing to the hunger and madness and fear of the unfortunate queen.

## VOCABULARY XIII.

## Unus, and Quasi-Numerals.

ali-us, -ă, -ud, <i>other, another.</i>	null-us, -ă, -um, <i>none, no, not any.</i>
alter, -ă, -um, <i>the other [of two].</i>	sal-us, -ūtis, <i>f., safety.</i>
animal, -is, <i>an animal.</i>	sol-us, -ă, -um, <i>alone, the only.</i>
equ-us, -i, <i>a horse.</i>	tot-us, -ă, -um, <i>the whole.</i>
exercit-ūs, -ūs, <i>an army.</i>	ull-us, -ă, -um, <i>any.</i>
gen-us, -eris, <i>a kind, class, race.</i>	un-us, -ă, -um, <i>one, the only.</i>
neut-er, -ră, -rum, <i>neither.</i>	ut-er, -ră, -rum, <i>which [of two].</i>

*Note.*—The Plurals of unus, uter, alter, and neuter, are only used under special circumstances, and may here be omitted.

## VOCABULARY XIV.

## Comparison of Adjectives.

avid-us, -ă, -um, <i>eager, greedy.</i>	inhonest-us, -ă, -um, <i>dishonourable.</i>
car-us, -ă, -um, <i>dear.</i>	injucund-us, -ă, -um, <i>unpleasant.</i>
crudel-is, -e, <i>cruel.</i>	jucund-us, -ă, -um, <i>pleasant, welcome.</i>
doct-us, -ă, -um, <i>learned.</i>	laet-us, -ă, -um, <i>glad, joyful.</i>
honest-us, -ă, -um, <i>honourable.</i>	sapiens, <i>wise.</i>
indoct-us, -ă, -um, <i>unlearned.</i>	stult-us, -ă, -um, <i>foolish.</i>
	valid-us, -ă, -um, <i>strong.</i>

## VOCABULARY XV.

## Personal, Reflexive, and Possessive Pronouns.

domin-us, -i, <i>a master.</i>	se or sese, <i>himself, herself, itself, themselves.</i>
ego, <i>I.</i>	serv-us, -i, <i>a slave.</i>
hei, <i>alas!</i>	su-us, -ă, -um, <i>his own, her own, its own, their own.</i>
me-us, -ă, -um, <i>mine, my.</i>	tu, <i>thou, you.</i>
nost-er, -ră, -rum, <i>our, ours.</i>	tu-us, -ă, -um, <i>thine, your.</i>
patri-ă, -ae, <i>country.</i>	uxor, -is, <i>a wife.</i>
potius, <i>rather.</i>	
quam, <i>than.</i>	
	vest-er, -ră, -rum, <i>your, yours.</i>

*Note 1.*—When cum is used with me, te, se, nobis, vobis, it is written after them, as, mecum, nobiscum.

*Note 2.*—Ego is called the Pronoun of the First Person, tu the Pronoun of the Second Person. The Latins always put the First Person before the Second; 'you and I' would be in Latin 'ego et tu,' 'yours and mine,' 'meus et tuus.'

## EXERCISE XIII.

## Unus and Quasi-Numerals.

*Translate into English:—*

(a) Nulli militi. Nulli milites. Alius ignis. Alius ignis. Unius casus. Unus casus. Nulla fame. Nulla retia.

(b) Alii filiae. Aliae filiae. Alii generi. Alii genero. Manu aliorum amicorum. Totius exercitus auxilio. Sine ulla salutis spe. Neutrius equi corpus.

(c) Sola poetae vestis. Utri fratrum. De altero fratre. Propter aliam sororem. Propter alteram sororem. Solus ex tot militibus. De toto genere animalium. Nec fide nec ulla alia virtute.

(d) In neutram urbis partem. In neutra oppidi parte. Ovibus canibusque aliisque animalibus. Nec hastae nec ullius teli.

*Translate into Latin:—*

(e) Of neither kind. To one work. By the other horn. Of another rose. For the other tree. By the only path. Other eyes. For the other eye.

(f) By the whole forehead. No race of men. The other part of the body. In other parts of Rome. From one class of poets. By the wickedness of one shepherd. Through the heads of the whole multitude. Without the leaves of any trees.

(g) The rivers of one land. By the defeat of neither army. In the other island and the other town. Into other islands and other towns. By the help of Cotta and the whole army. On behalf of friends of neither kind. Neither through valleys nor through any plains. No works of any kind.

(h) By the love of no mothers. Near the horse of the other general. Concerning the safety of Quintus and the other generals. By the faith of neither son.

## EXERCISE XIV.

## Comparison of Adjectives.

*Compare:—*

(a) Altus, acer, crudelis, felix, demens, miser, bonus, utilis.

*Translate into English:—*

(b) Pulchriori filiae. Pulchriores filiae. Pulchrioris filiae. Doctissimi homines. Hominis doctissimi. Indoctioribus nautis. Jucundior spes. Jucundiores spes.

(c) Per injucundissimos dies. Honestiorum hominum fide. Avidissime Servi. Carioribus amicis. Doctissimi poetae. Indoctioris ministri. Indoctiori ministro. Indoctiores ministri.

(d) Sub altioribus oppidorum muris. Metu crudeliorum leonum. Stultissimae vatum spes. Adversus validiorem juvenum manum.

*Translate into Latin:—*

(e) Pleasanter. More dishonourable. Dearest. Most learned. Very foolish. More joyful. Cruellest. Very wise.

(f) Of a welcome friend. To a very learned old man. By a swifter river. More unpleasant burdens. By more honourable wounds. On account of the greediest lions. Of a very cruel multitude. The brow of a more learned poet.

(g) By the hand of a wiser son-in-law. Without a very dear sister. Concerning a more honourable affair. The hopes of most dishonourable brothers. By the eyes of the fairest women. Amongst the weapons of a fiercer enemy. Amongst a multitude of happier citizens. The safety of the best youths.

(h) By the wishes of a wiser people. From an appearance of more joyful soldiers. Against the forces of a most cruel leader. On account of the very heavy burdens of the unlearned multitude.

## EXERCISE XV.

## Personal, Reflexive, and Possessive Pronouns.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Mihi tibi. Nobis et vobis. Nec mihi nec vobis. Aut mecum aut tecum. Et nobiscum et vobiscum. Tibi et uxori tuae. Nec sibi nec domino suo. Ego et rex meus.

(b) In tuo exercitu. De illustri meo fratre. Propter meliorem canem quam meum. Nobis potius quam vobis. Et tecum et cum sorore tua. Fortiori juveni quam tibi. In vestro potius quam in nostro exercitu. Nec vobiscum nec cum servis vestris.

(c) Mihique et genero tuo, Servi. De se suisque rebus. Adversus pejorem hominem quam te, Quinte. Propter te, fili, potius quam ministros tuos. Hei mihi ovibusque meis! Prae multitudine copiarum nostrarum. Onus gravius quam pro viribus tuis. Cum nullis sororibus praeter tuas.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) You and I. Yours and mine. Either with you or with me. For himself and Quintus. On account of himself. To me and to our enemies. You and your wife, O Servius. You and your slaves, O kings.

(e) You rather than your father. Hopes sweet to you rather than to me. Safety welcome to thee, Cotta, and to thy wife. A dog joyful on account of our safety. The love of our sons. A boy more greedy than you. For my hands rather than thine. By the bones of our men.

(f) The virtues of my master and our sons. Without the help of your young men. Towards the mountains and hills of our country. A wife more honourable than your son. Without the help of our soldiers. On account of the violence of my sons. Alas for me and my father! Concerning himself and his friends.



## VOCABULARY XVI.

**Demonstrative and Definitive Pronouns.**

eorum, }	ill-e, -ă, -ud, <i>that</i> (see <i>Note</i> ).
earum, }	illius, <i>his, her, its</i> (see <i>Note</i> ).
ejus, <i>his, her, its</i> (see <i>Note</i> ).	ips-e, -ă, -um, -self.
hic, haec, hoc, <i>this</i> (see <i>Note</i> ).	is, eă, id, <i>that</i> (see <i>Note</i> ).
īdem, eădem, īdem, <i>the same</i> .	ist-e, -ă, -ud, <i>that</i> (of yours).
illorum, }	vult-us, -ūs, <i>a countenance</i> .
illarum, }	

*Note.*—The various Genders, Cases, and Numbers of *hic*, *is*, and *ille* are often used to translate the Personal Pronouns *he, she, it, him, her, they, them*. Hence the Genitives *hujus, ejus, eorum*, etc., besides meaning *of this, of that*, etc., may stand for the Possessive Pronouns *his, her, its*, and *their*.

## VOCABULARY XVII.

**The Verb Sum. Adverbs, etc.**

autem, <i>but</i> (see <i>Note</i> ).	quidem, <i>indeed</i> .
enim, <i>for</i> (see <i>Note</i> ).	saepe, <i>often</i> .
nam, }	sed, <i>but</i> .
namque, }	semper, <i>always</i> .
profecto, <i>certainly</i>	tamen, <i>yet, nevertheless</i> .

*Note 1.*—*Autem* and *enim* are never *first* word in a sentence.

*Note 2.*—The Verb *Sum* takes the same Case after it as before it. An adjective coupled by the Verb *Sum* to a Substantive must agree with that Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case.

*Note 3.*—The Verb agrees with the Nominative of its Subject in Number and Person.

## VOCABULARY XVIII.

**The same (continued).**

non, <i>not</i> .	nē, <i>not</i> [in Commands].
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*Note.*—Sentences like *Quintus sit felix* should be translated, ‘*Let Quintus be happy*,’ or, ‘*May Quintus be happy*,’ rather than ‘*Quintus may be happy*.’

## EXERCISE XVI.

## Demonstrative and Definitive Pronouns.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Haec via. Hac via. Ejus rosae. Ejus rosă. Illorum operum. Illorum opera. Isti gladii. Isti gladio.

(b) Illo vultu. Illius vultu. Ipse Servius. Ego ipse. Mei ipsius. Ipso vate. Ipsius vatis. Illi vati.

(c) Ipsi ministro. Ipsius ministri. Ejus ministro. Ejusdem vultūs. Illorum vultūs. Eadem species. Eadem specie. Eidem oculo.

(d) Earundem frontium. Isti poetae, servisque ejus. Romanis, et eorum filiabus. Propter Quintum, sororemque ejus. Horum amicorum auxilio. Contra ingentem hunc exercitum, ducemque ejus. In patriam illorum militum. In patria istius generi.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) Of this body. For this poet. For that father-in-law. For his father-in-law. For their fathers-in-law. For those fathers-in-law. Of these fruits. Of those seas.

(f) By her help. To that friend of yours. By those teeth of yours. With hope itself. From the harvest itself and its fruit. The same rose. Of the same rose. Of the same daughters.

(g) To the multitude itself and its virtues. The appearance of the same stars. The horns of the same animals. By their wisdom. Concerning their illustrious poet. Against the sheep themselves and their shepherd. Without the king and his wife. Through fear of the same defeat.

(h) By the same kind of food. Without those feet and legs. Before Hector himself and his brothers. By the help of that black slave. Owing to the same Romans and their armies. Against his mouth and breast. The appearance of this earth and those stars. By the slaughter of his sheep and dogs.



## EXERCISE XVII.

## Indicative Mood of Sum. Adverbs, etc.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Felix sum. Fortis est. Felices erimus. Fortes fuerunt. Roma illustris est. Haec via longa est. Sed illae viae longiores sunt. Namque feliciores fuimus.

(b) Illustriores eritis, milites<sup>1</sup>. Multitudo saepe indocta est. Filiae eorum crudeles sunt. Tota autem arbor nigerrima fuerat. Pulcherrimae semper fuistis, filiae. Species hujus campi tristissima erit. Ea profecto res inhonesta est. Nulla tamen bella in agris nostris erant.

(c) Poetarum quidem cantus longiores erunt. Miserrimus enim eras, optime vates. Uxores nostrae aut tristes aut laetae fuerint. Namque poeta ipse avidissimus erat. Servi tui stulti sunt potius quam mali. Patria enim nostra nobis carissima est. Sed aliud genus hominum in urbibus fuerit. Juvenes enim acriores sunt quam senes.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) Thou art a poet. Ye will be sad. They will not be dearer. We are happy. They are unlearned. You are fair, O daughter. You are fair, O daughters. You are good, O son.

(e) He was in a famous city. The soldiers indeed are very brave. Yet we are braver. His teeth certainly were black. But his forehead was beautiful. For the burdens of the slaves will have been very heavy. Nevertheless the hope will be sweet. Yet his hands were strong.

(f) For sheep are often very foolish. Sheep indeed are more foolish than other animals. These dogs are certainly wiser than those sheep. His daughters certainly were not learned. Their spears indeed were very long. My mother is a woman of much wisdom. But my father is very famous amongst the Romans. Nevertheless we shall have been more unfortunate than Quintus and his brothers.

<sup>1</sup> The Vocative Case is always separated by commas from the rest of the sentence.

## EXERCISE XVIII.

All parts of Sum.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Sit terra ferax. Laeti sint. Laeti essent. Laeti fuissent. Reges sint boni. Bella essent gravia. Hostes quidem non honesti fuissent. Cives nē sint miseri.

(b) Este boni, Quinte et Servi. Romani Gallique dementes fuissent. Os puellae pulcherrimum esset. Hoc jucundum est. Hoc jucundius esset. Hoc jucundissimum fuisset. Sed species horum camporum tristissima esset. Vos profecto, Romani, inhonesti non eritis.

(c) Nos autem crudeles non fuisset. Senes saepe avidissimi sunt. Nec docti fuerunt nec insontes. Nec indocti nec crudeles simus. Valida sit multitudo potius quam avida. Nulli quidem reges indocti fuissent. Vultus autem ejus nē sit tristis. Vultus eorum tristes sunt.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) Let us be joyful. Let them be more joyful. Be honourable, O son. Be joyful, O daughters. Let not our hopes be dishonourable. You would be foolish, O sister. You would be dear, O friends. No queens would have been more willing.

(e) Yet the whole city had been wretched. For no forces were in the city. And the queen was not sad. That burden would certainly have been heavier. His songs were always sweeter than ours. The other ship was swifter and stronger. But another defeat would have been more disgraceful. The infantry forces have often been very useful.

(f) This would be easier and pleasanter. We should not always have been very happy. Let us not be always very miserable. We should certainly have been wiser. Certainly these are crimes of the worst kind. Nevertheless let not any sailor be very greedy. The only sister of Quintus is very learned. But unlearned men are often very cruel.

## VOCABULARY XIX.

## First Conjugation.

am-āre, to love.  
 ar-āre, to plough.  
 Brut-us, -i, *Brutus*.  
 Cassius, -i, *Cassius*.  
 laud-āre, to praise.  
 liber-āre, to set free.

monstr-āre, to show.  
 oner-āre, to load.  
 orn-āre, to adorn.  
 par-āre, to prepare.  
 port-āre, to carry.  
 serv-āre, to keep, preserve.

Tulli-ā, -ae, *Tullia*.

## VOCABULARY XX.

## The same (continued).

agricol-ā, -ae, a farmer.  
 argent-um, -i, silver, money.  
 aur-um, -i, gold.  
 caen-ā, -ae, supper.

fug-are, to put to flight.  
 interea, meanwhile.  
 oppugn-are, to attack.  
 templ-um, -i, a temple.

## VOCABULARY XXI.

## The same (continued).

Cicero, -onis, *Cicero*,  
 clam-āre, to shout.  
 Corneli-ā, -ae, *Cornelia*.  
 festin-āre, to hasten.  
 labor-āre, to labour.  
 nonnunquam, sometimes.

nunquam, never.  
 pecc-āre, to sin.  
 perraro, very seldom.  
 plerumque, generally.  
 raro, seldom.  
 vigil-āre, to watch.

*Note 1.*—The Accusative Case is used as the Object of Transitive Verbs (see § 32, page 16). It is usually written *before* the Verb, as, *Brutum laudo*, *I praise Brutus*, *Cassius Brutum laudat*, *Cassius praises Brutus*.

*Note 2.*—After Passive Verbs the word *by* is translated by the Ablative alone, unless the Noun be the name of a *living thing*, when the Preposition *a* or *ab* with Ablative must be used, as, *casu liberamur*, 'we are set free *by* an accident,' *a Bruto liberamur*, 'we are set free *by* Brutus.'

## EXERCISE XIX.

First Conjugation. Active and Passive.

Present and Future Simple Indicative.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Aro. Portabitur. Laudas. Onerabere. Monstrabo. Ornaris. Servatur. Ornabit.

(b) Portat. Parabis. Laudabimini. Oneror. Libermur. Arabunt. Monstramus. Monstrabitis.

(c) Liberabor. Paratis. Onerabuntur. Amamini. Servabimur. Laudantur. Arant. Ornabimus.

(d) Brutus arabit. Cassius quidem servabitur. Namque laudatur Tullia. Laudaris, Tullia. Brutus Cassiusque saepe arant. Rex non laudabit. Servabimini, Brute et Cassi. Quintus autem ornat.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) He is ploughing. I shall be praised. Ye will adorn. Thou art preserved. We are carried. They will be loaded. I shall set free. Ye are shown.

(f) Thou preparest. It will be ploughed. We shall praise. They are preserved. I carry. You will be loaded. He will set free. You are being shown.

(g) They are preparing. We shall be loved. Ye will plough. He will be praised. He is adorned. Thou wilt preserve. We shall be carried. They are loading.

(h) Brutus will be loved. You are preparing, O sailor. We shall praise. Tullia and her daughters will be adorned. But Brutus and Cassius are preserved. The queen is often praised. You are always adorned, O queen. You are adorned, O queens.

## EXERCISE XX.

The same (*continued*).

Perfect and Future Perfect Indicative.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Monstravi. Parati erunt. Liberata es, Tullia. On-raverimus. Oppidum oppugnatum erit. Ornati estis. Lau-datus ero. Scuta ornata erunt.

(b) Aravisti. Amavimus. Puer oneratus erit. Liberatae estis, filiae. Paravero. Tullia servata erit. Uxor amata est. Scutum servatum fuit.

(c) Tullia laudata est. Templum ornatum erit. Agricola araverit. Liberati sumus. Interea caena parata est. On-raveris, filia. Oneraveritis, filiae. Auro et argento ornati sunt.

(d) Pedestres copiae fugatae sunt. Viae monstratae erunt. Laudaveris, Tullia. Laudaveritis, Brute et Cassi.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) Ye have set free. He will have been set free. It has been shown. She has been adorned. Thou wilt have loaded. They will have been carried. They have praised. I shall have ploughed.

(f) The men have been praised. The women will have been praised. Meanwhile the temple has been shown. You have adorned, O sailor. You have been adorned with gold, O sailors. The silver will have been carried. They have set free. Supper will not have been prepared.

(g) The father of the farmer will have been loaded with gold. The mother of the girls will have been adorned with silver. Thou hast loved, O illustrious son of Quintus. Thou hast been loved, O learned queen of the Gauls. The towns have been attacked. The forces of the enemy will have been put to flight. These troops have often been put to flight. I have been set free.



## EXERCISE XXI.

The same (*continued*).

## Primary Tenses of the Indicative.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Romam amo. Rex reginam amat. Regina a rege amatur. Roma a me amabitur. Frater meus perraro caenam parat. Caena a fratre meo non parata erit. Caena a ministris plerumque paratur. Pueri in urbem festinavere.

(b) Te, fili mi, amo. A me laudaris, filia mea. Cicero Tulliam servabit. Cicero a Tullia nonnunquam laudatus est. Tullia a Cicerone ornata erit. Inter ovilia vigilabo. Per totam vallem clamavimus. Hae filiae perraro peccaverunt.

(c) Agricolae in hoc agro nunquam laborabunt. Templum a nobis tibi monstratum est. Copiae nostrae raro fugantur. Urbes vestrae a me oppugnabuntur. Ab illustri rege laudabor. Muros talium urbium oppugnabimus. Sed indoctos homines non liberabo. Auro argentoque onerabere, fili.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) We are carried by slaves. He ploughs the fields. The field is ploughed by him. Cotta will be praised by his own slaves. We have attacked famous cities. The enemy will have been put to flight by us. We shall often labour in other lands. His faith is praised by you.

(e) They have been preserved by an accident. They have been preserved by Cornelia. The citizens will have watched at the gates. We are very seldom praised by you. These slaves have shouted rather than laboured. Famous towns have generally been adorned with gold. We shall never attack Rome. We have put you to flight.

(f) Meanwhile the path is shown to us. Burdens are generally carried by slaves. The attendants will have prepared food for us. The multitude will often sin. No land is ploughed by these old men. Very many leaves adorn our temple. Other temples will be adorned with gold. Those young men have set free the slave.

## VOCABULARY XXII.

First Conjugation (*continued*).cael-um, -i, *sky, heaven.*damn-āre, *to condemn.*don-um, -i, *gift, present.*jud-ex, -īcis, *a judge.*latro, -nis, *a robber.*nunti-us, -i, *a messenger.*persaepe, *very often.*postul-āre, *to demand.*spect-āre, *to behold.*vast-āre, *to lay waste.*vulner-āre, *to wound.*

## VOCABULARY XXIII.

The same (*continued*).accus-āre, *to accuse.*culp-āre, *to blame.*ut, *that, in order that.*

*Note 1.*—Sentences like ‘Crassus amet’ should be translated ‘Let Crassus love’ or ‘May Crassus love’ rather than ‘Crassus may love.’ But when *ut, that, or in order that,* precedes, the Grammar translation may be followed, as, *ut Crassus amet, that Crassus may love.*

*Note 2.*—Translate the Imperfect Subjunctive by *should* or *would*. But when *ut* precedes, *might* is generally to be used, as, *ut Crassus amaret, that Crassus might love.*

*Note 3.*—The Perfect Subjunctive is of somewhat limited use in Simple Sentences. The translation often presents difficulties, and examples of the Tense are therefore omitted from these Exercises.

## VOCABULARY XXIV.

The same (*continued*).destin-āre, *to intend.*expugn-āre, *to storm, take by storm.*huc, *hither.*pugn-āre, *to fight.*super-āre, *to overcome.*vill-ā, -ae, *a country house.*

*Note.*—To translate into Latin a string of Nouns or other words having *and* prefixed to the last, either use *et* with each or leave it out altogether. Thus for ‘Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus,’ write *Caesar, Pompeius, Crassus,* or *Caesar et Pompeius et Crassus.*



## EXERCISE XXII.

The same (*continued*).

## Historic Tenses of the Indicative.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Festinabam. Damnati eratis. Laudabas. Vulnerabar. Agricola araverant. Latrones nunquam clamavērunt. Vigilabatis, latrones. Ornabare.

(b) Portabamini. Ornatae estis, mulieres. Spectaveramus. Agri hostium vastati sunt. Semper clamabatis, Quinte et Servi. Haec urbs a me servata est. Dona vestra spectaverant. Nuntius noster a iudice damnatus est.

(c) Dona a populo postulata erant. In urbem veloci pede festinavit. Victum potius quam argentum postulavēre. Latronum manus fugata erat. Caelum laetis oculis spectaverant. Eae terrae perraro vastatae erant. Nuntii equos et tela postulabant. Campos nostros equitatu copiisque pedestribus vastaverant.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) They were sinning. They were carried. We had watched. I often shouted. He was very often praised. The son and daughter did not labour. Thou hadst been set free, O Servius. Thou hadst not been set free, O Tullia.

(e) They often praised themselves. The boy had been preserved. You were condemned, O father. You were adorned, O mother. Cicero and his wife used to watch. The horses of the enemy had been wounded. You did not wound the robber, O Cotta. You had been preserved, O boys.

(f) Meanwhile we were loading the messengers with money. The towns of the enemy were laid waste. He demanded neither gifts nor food. Good judges do not very often praise you. The whole multitude was beholding the sky. The leader of the forces was wounded. One robber had been condemned by the famous judge. Cassius alone out of all that multitude was not condemned by any judge.

## EXERCISE XXIII.

The same (*continued*).

Subjunctive Mood.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Festinent. Culparemur. Postulavisses. Accusaremini. Laudentur. Clamavissetis. Vulnerati essetis. Vigilent.

(b) Ut servaremur. Aravissem. Liberareris. Ut portemus. Culpa esset. Accusaret. Damnati essemus. Peccares.

(c) Latrones damnentur. Dux oppidum oppugnaret. Argentum postulatum esset. Ut hostium copias fugemus. Ut templum frondibus ornaretur. Agros aravissetis. Puer patrem accusaret. Puellae nē culpentur.

(d) Nos profecto a Romanis saepe culpati essemus. Sed amici mei me non accusarent. Mater tua filiam suam persaepe culpavisset. Milites in omni parte oppidi vigilant.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(e) Let us shout. Let them not be condemned. They would attack. You would have been praised. I should watch. We should be adorned. They would not have sinned. That we may watch.

(f) You would have been accused, O mother. You would have been blamed, O son. You would have been set free, O brothers. You would have been adorned, O sisters. Let the enemies of our country be condemned. I should never have accused Cicero. That Cassius and his friends might blame either you or me. The temple would be preserved without any soldiers.

(g) Nevertheless let them not accuse our daughters. They would labour in the plains rather than in the valleys. Let our leaders demand horses and weapons. Let us demand forces, that we may attack the city. Tullia indeed was hastening to the king that she might accuse her father. Gold and silver would not be carried by the messenger. But the garments of other wives would have been shown. Let the crimes of the other sailor be blamed.

## EXERCISE XXIV.

The same (*continued*).

## Imperative Mood and Verb Infinitive.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Festina. Clamate. Laboravisse. Accusare. Vulnerando. Damnatus. Oppugnaturus. Ornari.

(b) Araturus esse. Servatum iri. Peccandi. Vigila, regina. Vigilate, filiae. Rex in villam suam festinare destinat. Amicos servare bonum est. Dux urbem oppugnare parat.

(c) Vigilando, pugnando, vulnerando hostem superabimus. Judex latrones damnaturus est. Auro, argento, rosis ornari jucundum est. Oppidum oppugnantes superati sunt. Huc festina, frater, ut sorores tuas mecum serves. Urbes, oppida, insulas oppugnare destinaverat. Cicero a populo accusatus sese servavit. Hunc hominem vigilando superavēre.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) Adorn thou. Labour ye. Be adorned, O priest. Be praised, O citizens, priests, *and* poets. Having been accused. About to watch. To have wounded. To have been wounded.

(e) It is pleasant to be praised. It is very foolish to set free a mad lion. He was intending to load the same slaves, boys, and attendants. Hasten hither, O friends, that we may behold Rome. Let us prepare to put to flight the band of robbers. It is better to be loved than to be praised. But you will overcome this army by fighting. For it is very sweet to be loved by brothers, sisters, and friends.

(f) Quintus having been accused hastened out of the city. Brutus and Cassius being accused prepared to lay waste the fields. He intended to behold the island and its cities. We very seldom love to behold wretched old men. He fought with much valour that he might overcome the robbers. It is base to accuse good men. Put the enemy to flight, O soldiers, that you may be praised. He praised Tullia that he might be loaded with gifts by her.

## VOCABULARY XXV.

First Conjugation (*continued*).

Athen-ae, -arum, pl., <i>Athens</i> .	no-x, -ctis, <i>night</i> .
Dav-us, -i, <i>Davus</i> .	pictur-ă, -ae, <i>a painting, picture</i> .
di-es, -ei, <i>a day</i> .	statu-ă, -ae, <i>a statue</i> .
epistōl-ă, -ae, <i>a letter</i> .	Tit-us, -i, <i>Titus</i> .
mandāre, <i>to entrust</i> .	Vespasian-us, -i, <i>Vespasian</i> .

*Note*.—One Noun added to another Noun to explain some part of its meaning is said to be in Apposition to the first Noun. It must agree in Case with the Noun to which it is in Apposition, as, *Darius rex, Darius the king, Darii regis, of Darius the king*.

## VOCABULARY XXVI.

## Second Conjugation.

*Note*.—Very few Verbs in this Conjugation have Perfects and Supines exactly like moneo. In this and the following Vocabularies, therefore, the Present, Perfect, and Supine of each Verb are given.

del-eo, -ēvi, -ētum, <i>destroy</i> .	man-eo, -si, -sum, <i>remain</i> .
diu, <i>long, for a long time</i> .	mon-eo, -ui, -itum, <i>advise</i> .
doc-eo, -ui, -tum, <i>teach</i> .	mōveo, mōvi, motum, <i>move</i> .
impl-eo, -ēvi, -ētum, <i>fill</i> .	ri-deo, -si, -sum, <i>laugh</i> .
ju-beo, -ssi, -ssum, <i>order, command</i> .	vent-us, -i, <i>the wind</i> .

## VOCABULARY XXVII.

The same (*continued*). Questions.

coerc-eo, -ui, -itum, <i>restrain</i> .	invidi-ă, -ae, <i>envy</i> .
fōveo, fōvi, fōtum, <i>cherish</i> .	ir-ă, -ae, <i>anger</i> .
hic, <i>here</i> .	tant-us, -ă, -um, <i>so great</i> .

*Note*.—Questions are usually expressed in Latin by adding -nē to some word in the sentence, generally the first word, as, *amonē, do I love? Crassusnē monet, is Crassus advising? The word not in a Question is nonnē, as, nonnē Crassus monet, is not Crassus advising?*

## EXERCISE XXV.

## Summary of First Conjugation. Apposition.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Romam Athenasque spectemus. Per noctem vigilare injucundum est. Statuae, picturae, aurum nobis monstrantur. Hae picturae mandentur vobis. Bruto, Tito, Vespasiano mandatae erunt epistolae. A Quinto filioque ejus servabimur. Interea nocte dieque vigilant. Sed filiae eorum nec culpabuntur nec laudabuntur.

(b) Copiae hostium fugarentur. Copias hostium fugavissent. Dona ducum servantur. Dona duces servabant. Dona ducis servabunt. Servi ducem amant. Servi filium vulnerabunt. Servi filius vulnerabitur.

(c) Tito, Vespasiani filio, copias mandabant. Davus, servus noster, agricolas culpavisset. Cottae, Romanorum duci, dona parantur. Dona a Davo, servo nostro, postulantur.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) Overcome them by watching, O Cotta. Overcome him by labouring, O brothers. It is sweeter to set free than to wound. We have demanded plenty of gold. By labouring often we shall overcome. They are about to watch through the whole night. Many animals will be wounded by weapons. So many lions had been wounded by Titus.

(e) Unfortunate queens will never be set free. It is not easy to put to flight any Romans. The slave of Cornelia, a very beautiful woman, would not praise us. Let Quintus, a very cruel leader, be condemned. Cotta, a man of great valour, has been condemned. They have set free Titus, a man of very great wisdom. The horse of the other general has been wounded. They have wounded the horse of another general.

(f) Let them lay waste the fields of the king himself. No woman would have accused such a citizen. Priests watch by night and by day. We had been loaded with gifts by you, the Roman leader. Praise men of the greatest wisdom. Let us accuse him. Let him be accused by us. A statue is entrusted to Quintus, our attendant.



## EXERCISE XXVI.

## Second Conjugation. Primary Tenses of Indicative.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Deles. Doceris. Jusserit. Monebimur. Impletistis. Moti sunt. Risero. Impletus eris.

(b) Salus nobis manet. Filiae doctae erunt. Jubemini, Brute et Cassi. Epistolam deleverint. Vos monebo. Impletus es. Insula non movebitur. In alto monte mansimus.

(c) Multitudo risu impletur. Multitudinem docebimus. Illae arbores motae sunt vento. Hae portae motae sunt a nobis. Muros istos deleverimus. Infelices agricolas monuistis. Anus senesque perraro ridebunt. Illae copiae hoc in oppido diu manserunt.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) I have been taught. He has ordered. You will be filled. They will move. You will have destroyed. We are being advised. She will have been ordered. Thou art laughing.

(e) I shall have been destroyed by fire. They have been destroyed by Titus. They will have filled me with fear. You have been moved into the city, O statues. We have moved the statues and paintings out of the temple. You will be destroyed by the weapons of the enemy, O Servius. You will be destroyed by robbers, O young men.

(f) Cicero and Tullia have taught the young men to labour. I have been ordered to load the ships with silver. You will have filled the crowd with sweet hope. This bed will have been moved by accident. We are remaining within the walls. You will have been advised by us. They are destroyed by the wickedness of one man. I shall order the innocent old men to be set free.

## EXERCISE XXVII.

Second Conjugation (*continued*).

## Historic Tenses of the Indicative. Questions.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Docebamus. Jussus eras. Impleveram. Motus est. Coercebamini. Deleverunt. Monebam. Fotus erat.

(b) Riseratis. Deletae sunt urbes. A vobis docebamur. Mansisti, puer. Servos jubebatis. Ira moti erant. Iram coercueram. Impleti estis.

(c) Docebarnē ? Iramnē fovebas ? Nonne invidiam odiumque coercuēre ? Puellamnē monebat ? Tantamnē iram fove-rant ? Hic juvenes mansēre. Nonne juvenes hic man-sērunt ?

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) Thou wast cherishing. We had been restrained. He had remained. You were moved. They were being filled. We laughed. He was ordering. They had advised.

(e) Had ye been ordered ? Were we taught ? You were being destroyed. You cherished envy and hatred, O woman. They were not restraining their anger. Had we been taught to blame bad men ? You had ordered us to plough so many fields, O Servius. Was I not advised by Davus, the slave of Vespasianus ?

(f) Was he advising ? Did Quintus, our general, advise ? Was the town being destroyed ? Did not Cotta teach us to labour ? Were they moving their hands ? Had they not destroyed the fleet, our only safety ? Had not the king restrained the violence of the soldiers ? Was not the violence of the soldiers restrained by the king ?



## VOCABULARY XXVIII.

Second Conjugation (*continued*).terr-eo, -ui, -itum, *frighten*.tim-eo, -ui, no Sup., *fear, be afraid*.

## VOCABULARY XXIX.

The same (*continued*).aqu-ā, -ae, *water*.pocul-um, -i, *a cup*.audeo, ausus sum, *dare* (see *Note*).  
cur, *why?*sol-eo, -itus sum, *be accustomed* (see  
*Note*).misc-eo, -ui, mixtum, *mix*.{ video, vīdi, vīsum, *see*.nunc, *now*.{ videor, visus sum, *seem* (see *Note*).vin-um, -i, *wine*.

*Note 1.*—Audeo, soleo, are called Semi-Deponent Verbs, the Perfect and Tenses derived from the Perfect being of Passive form. Videor is properly the Passive of video but is scarcely ever to be translated *I am seen*.

*Note 2.*—The Possessive Pronouns meus, tuus, etc., may often be omitted in Latin, when it is clear from the *sense* of the words which Pronoun is meant. Thus, 'pater filium amat' means 'the father loves *his* son;' if it meant 'the father loves *my* son or *your* son,' the Pronouns meum or tuum would have to be supplied.

## VOCABULARY XXX.

## Recapitulatory.

obs-ideo, -ēdi, -essum, *besiege*.turbāre, *disturb*.

*Note 1.*—Commands in the Second Person are usually expressed by *nē* with Perfect Subjunctive, as, 'Do not advise,' *ne monueris*.

*Note 2.*—The Nominatives of the Personal Pronouns, ego, tu, etc., are rarely expressed in Latin, except when some particular stress is intended to be laid upon them. Thus, *I am laughing*, may, in nine cases out of ten, be translated by *rideo* alone. But if the meaning is '*I am laughing, whilst you (or other people) are doing something else,*' the Pronoun *ego* should be supplied.

## EXERCISE XXVIII.

Second Conjugation (*continued*).

## Subjunctive Mood.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Doceant. Territus esses. Deleres. Juberem. Timuissent. Moveamur. Ut timeat. Ut foveantur.

(b) Coerciti essetis. Coercitusnē esses? Riderem. Rideremusnē. Terreretur. Mansissemus. Nonne in templo mansissent? Impleantur.

(c) Nonne bellum timeretur? Puellaenē docerentur? Puellasnē docuisses? Ut amicos suos foveret. Namque bella, leones, caedem timuisset. Romanosnē terruissetis? Filios nostros doceamus, moneamus, foveamus. Alios servos coercerent.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) They would fear. We should not be frightened. Let him order. You would have been restrained, O soldier. You would not have been cherished, O wicked wives. Let them be destroyed by fire. Would they fear us? Would he not have terrified the multitude?

(e) He would be afraid to shout. No prophets would have feared to accuse him. Should we teach them to prepare supper? Let us not laugh very often. Meanwhile the roads would have been filled. Let the robbers be ordered to remain. Either shields or spears would be moved. Would not the Gauls have been terrified?

(f) Would the judges have feared to condemn these men? Let the walls of all cities be destroyed. Should I have feared such misfortunes? They would either fear or terrify these magistrates. Would they not have taught the other youths by labouring? Let us restrain the madness of the lions. Would you not have feared Titus, the leader of the Romans? They would neither move nor be moved.

## EXERCISE XXIX.

Second Conjugation (*continued*).

## Imperative Mood and Verb Infinite.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Imple. Ridete. Risurus. Motus. Mansurus esse. Territus esse. Timens. Deletum iri.

(b) Hanc multitudinem videte. Timere videntur. Nunc pocula vino implete. Nec vino nec aqua pocula implere audent. Cur ridere times? Cur tantas caenas parare solemus? Aquam vino miscere non ausi sunt. Tot pocula implere solitus erat.

(c) Victu vinoque impleri amat. Titus dementem illum sacerdotem terruisse videtur. Cur inhonestos amicos fovere soletis? Audebitne tam illustrem ducem coercere? Coercendo, terrendo, delendo hostium copias superabimus. Ridere non injucundum est. Dominos ipsos servi docuisse videntur. Sed reginam monere non auderent.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) About to mix. To be cherished. See, my son. To be about to be moved. To have mixed. To have dared. Of filling. Be cherished, O wives.

(e) Remain within the walls, my friends. I should fear to restrain my father. Would you dare to advise your master, O slave? Now are we about to see the paintings and statues. Remain here, my friends, that you may see this famous land. It will be easy to frighten that foolish old man. We have never dared to mix poison with wine. Have you not been accustomed to cherish your father and mother?

(f) You seem to be praising our daughter and your sister. But Brutus is accustomed to terrify neither his son nor my father. Has Tullia been commanded to mix poison with our wine? No shepherds would have dared to frighten so many sheep. Cotta is about to laugh. My daughter is about to remain. Mix the wine with water, dear son. Do not mix poison with the wine, dear sons.

## EXERCISE XXX.

## Summary of Second Conjugation.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Fovesnē. Nonne ridebunt. Nē timeant pueri. Nē timueris, puer. Pedem nē moveat miles. Pedem nē mōvēris, miles. Pedemnē moveris, miles? Pedemnē moverit miles?

(b) Laborando superate, milites. Laborando superatis milites. Ego laboro, sed tu rides. Dum vos victum paratis, vina ego misceo. Haec res nec utilis tibi nec jucunda est. Cur tantas turres, urbes, classes delere audes? Nonne puellas docere facilius est quam pueros? Interea milites nostri aut festinabunt aut manebunt.

(c) Urbemnē obsidere ausi essetis? Urbem oppugnare nē ausi sitis. Cur tam diu mansēre? Nunc majora pocula implebunt. Retia servata esse videntur. Nonne ignes urbem totam vastare visi sunt? Festina, dux, ut hostium manum turbes. Diu vigilare videbantur, ut regem vulnerarent.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) About to besiege. To have disturbed. To have been disturbed. To be about to be besieged. Having been destroyed. Mixing. Of laughing. Restrained.

(e) Shout, dear father. Laugh, sweet daughter. Carry hither the cups, that we may fill them with wine. Let the violence of the soldiers be restrained. Do not laugh, Brutus. Do not fear us, dear citizens. Would you dare to disturb me? I am besieging, you are preserving, the city.

(f) Whilst they teach the boys, I accuse Titus. Do not advise those foolish youths. The king, frightened by the defeat, remained within the gates. The queen, being frightened by Cassius, remained here. Let us destroy the walls of that city. We are shepherds, you are poets. My son and your father are very learned. This affair is most serious for you, but most pleasant for us.

## VOCABULARY XXXI.

## Third Conjugation.

\*.\* The figure after a Verb denotes its conjugation.

castr-ă, -orum, pl., <i>a camp.</i>	loc-us, -i, <i>a place, ground.</i>
clau-do, -si, -sum, 3, <i>shut.</i>	mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, <i>send.</i>
di-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, <i>say, tell.</i>	nem-o, -īnis, <i>nobody, no one.</i>
disce-do, -ssi, -ssum, 3, <i>depart.</i>	po-no, -sui, -sītum, 3, <i>place, pitch.</i>
do, dēdi, dātum, 1, <i>give.</i>	praemi-um, -i, <i>a reward.</i>
du-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, <i>lead.</i>	prim-us, -a, -um, <i>first.</i>
frango, frēgi, fractum, 3, <i>break, shatter.</i>	prom-itto, -īsi, -issum, 3, <i>promise.</i>
hibern-ă, -orum, pl., <i>winter-quarters.</i>	quart-us, -ă, -um, <i>fourth.</i>
legio, -nis, <i>a legion.</i>	secund-us, -ă, -um, <i>second.</i>
	stat-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, <i>resolve, determine.</i>
	terti-us, -ă, -um, <i>third.</i>

*Note.*—Remember that *to*, when *motion to* is meant, is not to be translated by the Dative but by *ad* with Accusative. Thus, ‘he *sends* gifts to the boys’ would be ‘*dona ad pueros mittit;*’ but ‘he *gives* gifts to the boys’ would be ‘*dona pueris dat.*’

## VOCABULARY XXXII.

## The same (continued).

co-go, -ēgi, -actum, 3, <i>compel.</i>	occī-do, -dī, -sum, 3, <i>kill.</i>
forsan or forsitan, <i>perhaps.</i>	octāv-us, -ă, -um, <i>eighth.</i>
intrāre, 1, <i>enter.</i>	quint-us, -ă, -um, <i>fifth.</i>
nē, <i>lest, that . . . not.</i>	septīm-us, -ă, -um, <i>seventh.</i>
	sext-us, -ă, -um, <i>sixth.</i>

*Note.*—Nē, *lest* or *that . . . not*, takes a Subjunctive, as, *laborat nē culpetur, he labours, lest he be blamed* or *that he may not be blamed*; *laborabat ne culparetur, he was labouring, that he might not be blamed*, or *lest he should be blamed.*

## VOCABULARY XXXIII.

## The same (continued).

intell-igo, -exi, -ectum, 3, <i>perceive, understand.</i>	scri-bo, -psi, -ptum, 3, <i>write.</i>
lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, <i>choose, read.</i>	stultiti-ă, -ae, <i>folly.</i>
lib-er, -ri, <i>a book.</i>	tango, tētīgi, tactum, 3, <i>touch.</i>
redd-o, -īdi, -ītum, 3, <i>restore.</i>	te-go, -xi, -ctum, 3, <i>cover.</i>
	vinco, vici, victum, 3, <i>conquer.</i>
	vi-vo, -xi, -ctum, 3, <i>live.</i>



## EXERCISE XXXI.

## Third Conjugation.

## Primary Tenses of the Indicative.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Mittitur. Statuētis. Positi sumus. Promiserint. Ducēris. Ducēris. Fregit. Ducti erunt.

(b) Dicitis. Claudēmus. Claudimus. Dicētis. Clausi sunt. Discessēris. Do. Nemo missus erit.

(c) Brutus filique ejus missi sunt. Brutus cum filio suo discessit. Castra in alto loco ponuntur. Legiones Romanae in hiberna ducentur. Fractae estis, statuae. Praemia multa militibus quartae legionis dedero. Legio prima ducem laudare statuit. Legiones prima secunda tertia in urbem ductae erunt.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) They are sent. You will give. I have been placed. He will have determined. They are departing. He will have been led. You have said. We shall have been placed.

(e) Thou art sent, O sailor. I shall depart from this camp. These gates have been shut. Those robbers will have determined to remain here. He leads the second and third legions out of winter quarters. The camp will be pitched here, O leaders of the legions. Brutus and I have given this reward to you. These rewards will have been sent to you by many friends.

(f) Nobody is sent into the camp. No camp has been pitched by us. Titus and his attendant will depart with rewards. Will you have resolved to fight, dear brothers? We are giving money to this boy. The statues will be placed in the temple. Hast thou broken thy brother's spear? I shall have been sent into the camp of the fourth legion with a very heavy weight of gold by the father-in-law of that prophet.



## EXERCISE XXXII.

Third Conjugation (*continued*).

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Pugnare cogar. Hanc epistolam misit. Nulla pocula frangentur. Occidēris. Occidēris. Iram coercēre statuunt. His rebus vigilare coguntur. Plurimi latrones occisi sunt.

(b) Epistolam servo mandare statuit. Epistolam ad Brutum mittere statuit. Exercitum malo duci mandare cogimur. Exercitum ad fluvium ducere cogimur. Cur latrones tam malos non occidunt? Praemiumne tibi promisero? Nonne pocula vini nobis data sunt? Uni servo dona promissimus.

(c) Vos profecto ab urbe discesseritis. Legio octava adversus hostem mittetur. Legiones quinta, sexta, septima sub muros ducentur. Cives laudabimus, ut dona nobis ab iis dentur. Portas claudit, ne hostis urbem intret. Ipse in aliam Athenarum partem discessit. In alia Athenarum parte manere cogitur. Hos latrones occiderunt, ne ipsi vulnerentur.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) We have compelled. We have been compelled. I am placing. I am placed. You will be killed. You will kill. She will have sent. She will have been sent.

(e) The statues are broken by violence. The statues will be broken by the Romans. We lead you into the temple. We have been sent out of the temple. Give us hope, that we may restrain our anger. He departs that he may not be wounded. They will lead us to his country-house. Why has not the camp been pitched?

(f) I have resolved to fight. You are compelled to laugh. We shall wound and perhaps kill you. Has Titus departed? Will not the priests give you food? Will our trees be shattered by the wind? My spear had been broken by Brutus, a wicked general. A camp is often pitched here.

## EXERCISE XXXIII.

Third Conjugation (*continued*).

## Historic Tenses of the Indicative.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Tangebatur. Vixistis. Vicistis. Tegebatur. Victi eramus. Legebant. Tactus es. Scripseramus.

(b) Intellexerat. Lecti sumus. Libri lecti erant. Reddebas. Tetigi. Tangebamini. Legeratis. Tacta est.

(c) Pellibus tecti eratis, vates. Librum illum legebamus. Copiae hostium a nobis victae sunt. Diu in ista villa vixeratis. Aurum vobis redditum est. Aurum a vobis redditum est. Oves a latronibus patri meo redditae erant. Parvum filium scuto tegebat.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) You were being touched. We lived. He had been conquered. Ye were perceiving. I was touched. They had read. We were being covered. He understood.

(e) But ye had been conquered, O enemies. For I was reading a letter. Nevertheless the letters had been written. For you had covered the body with leaves, my sister. The gifts indeed were being restored to the Gauls. Did you often read those books, Servius? I had lived for a long time without friends. They were generally reading or writing.

(f) Your body was covered with the skins of animals. Meanwhile we had restored all that gold and part of the silver to your messengers. I perceived his folly and madness. They had very often been conquered by the valour and weapons of that vast crowd. We were touched by the hand of another queen. He had written a long letter with his own hand. A pleasant letter was written by Cassius.

## VOCABULARY XXXIV.

Third Conjugation (*continued*).

cras, <i>to-morrow</i> .	hodie, <i>to-day</i> .
for-um, -i, <i>the forum, market-place</i> .	omnino, <i>altogether</i> .
heri, <i>yesterday</i> .	sic, <i>so, thus</i> .
	summ-us, -a, -um, <i>topmost, utmost</i> .
	tandem, <i>at length</i> .

## VOCABULARY XXXV.

The same (*continued*).

cogn-osco, -ōvi, -ītum, 3, <i>ascertain, perceive, learn</i> .	proce-do, -ssi, -ssum, 3, <i>advance</i> .
col-o, -ui, cultum, 3, <i>cultivate</i> .	rel-inquo, -īqui, -ictum, 3, <i>leave</i> .
consul-o, -ui, -tum, 3, <i>consult</i> .	sum-o, -psi, -ptum, 3, <i>take</i> .
descen-do, -di, -sum, 3, <i>descend</i> .	tollo, sustūli, sublatum, 3, <i>lift, take away</i> .
oppr-īmo, -essi, -essum, 3, <i>crush</i> .	unquam, <i>ever</i> .
	vix, <i>scarcely</i> .

*Note*.—Dico, duco, make dic, duc, in 2nd Pers. Sing. of Imperative.

## VOCABULARY XXXVI.

The same (*continued*).

acc-īpio, -ēpi, -eptum, 3, <i>receive, sustain</i> .	facio, feci, factum, 3, <i>make, do</i> .
conj-icio, -ēci, -ectum, 3, <i>throw</i> .	fūgio, fūgi, fugītum, 3, <i>flee</i> .
corr-īpio, -īpui, -eptum, 3, <i>seize</i> .	impet-ūs, -ūs, <i>an attack</i> .
cup-io, -ivi or -ii, -ītum, 3, <i>wish, desire</i> .	pauc-us, -ā, -um, <i>few</i> .
	subito, <i>suddenly</i> .
	susc-īpio, -ēpi, -eptum, 3, <i>undertake</i> .

*Note 1*.—Verbs of the Third Conjugation ending in -io in the First Person Present Indicative drop the i before i, final e, and short er, as, Pres. Indic. fug-i-o, fug-is, fug-it, fug-imus, fug-itis, fug-i-unt, Fut. Simp. fug-i-am, etc., Imperative fug-e, Imperfect Subj. fug-ērem, Pres. Inf. fug-ēre.

*Note 2*.—Facio makes fac in 2nd Pers. Sing. Imperative.

*Note 3*.—Adjectives always belong to some Substantive. But if the Substantive be *man* or *men*, it is often omitted, and the Adjective stands alone in the Masculine Gender, as, bonos amamus, *we love good men* or *the good*; if the Substantive be *thing* or *things*, it is likewise often omitted, and the Adjective stands alone in the Neuter, as, multa diximus, *we said many things*.

## EXERCISE XXXIV.

Third Conjugation (*continued*).

## Subjunctive Mood.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Discedat. Tegeremini. Legisset. Mittantur. Viveres. Coacti essemus. Scribamus. Tangerer.

(b) Majorem statuam in foro posuisset. Docti judices semper legantur. Portas nullius templi clauderemus. Arbor magna vi ventorum fracta esset. Cras in aliam insulae partem discedamus. Latronem forsán heri occidissemus. Epistolam hodie legissent. Sic, fili, vivamus.

(c) Summis viribus pugnabant ne omnino vincerentur. Aut vincat aut occidatur. Brutus haec retia heri reddidisset. Tota nautarum manus hodie vigilare cogeretur. Agricolae arando viverent. Praemium audaci servo promittamus. Ex foro tandem discedere statuit ne occideretur. Summa virtute pugnare statuisset.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) Let them send. Let them be sent. He would be led. He would lead. You would have touched. You would have been touched. That I may shut. That I might depart.

(e) Let a braver leader be chosen. Let them read a pleasanter book. You would have been sent hither, O boy. You would have been conquered yesterday, O soldiers. The hill would have been altogether covered with trees. That I may speak with joyful mouth. We should at length be understood by you. Fight, lest we be conquered, O youths.

(f) They would have pitched their camp beyond the river. Let us not be compelled to enter his country-house. By shouting, watching, and labouring we should perhaps conquer their forces. Bad citizens would not restore the money. Money will not be restored by robbers. Let them depart to-morrow without any reward. The ship would be shattered by the violence of the wind. He was moved with the utmost fear lest he should be killed.

## EXERCISE XXXV.

Third Conjugation (*continued*).

## Imperative and Verb Infinitive.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Dic. Procedite. Ducimini. Duc. Intellexisse. Sustulisse. Descensurus. Sumpturus esse.

(b) Opprimens. Relictum iri. Colendi. Consuluisse. Procedere cogar. Rem cognoscere statuit. De montibus descendisse dicitur. Tertia legio oppressa esse dicitur.

(c) Cornelia patrem suum consultura est. Cur hos agros colere timemus? Virtutem colere bonum est. Urbs ea relicta esse videtur. Brutus oppressisse copias hostium dicitur. Gladios, hastas, scuta sumere statuimus. Aurum e templis tollere solebat. Cur ex his collibus descendere timuistis?

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) Advance, O son. Descend, O priests. To have taken away. To have been taken away. To be crushed. Having been crushed. Consulted. To be about to be cultivated.

(e) Of leaving. About to take. Take away this cup. We fear to leave you. We fear to lift such heavy burdens. They seemed to have ascertained the wishes of the priests. The soldiers of the eighth legion were compelled to leave those winter-quarters. It is easy to consult the wisest judges.

(f) We scarcely ever dare to advance beyond these mountains. Scarcely any poets were compelled to write letters. We feared to descend without help from such a place. It is dishonourable to take away silver from a temple. We love to descend into the forum. Do you dare to leave us thus, O Servius, most dishonourable of men? We were ordered to consult the learned judges. The bravest leaders scarcely ever dared to advance into that valley.



## EXERCISE XXXVI.

Third Conjugation (*continued*).

## Verbs in -io.

*Translate into English:—*

(a) Accipĕrem. Faciebant. Fugĭte. Cupiistis. Suscēperint. Conjicerentur. Corripi. Fac.

(b) Bonos amare solemus. Majora faciamus. Honestos laudare cupiunt. Avidos stultosque corripuĕre. Haec ego nunquam suscipiam. Cur ea fecistis? Multos occidit. Indoctis praemia non dabuntur.

(c) Multa promisit sed pauca fecit. Ignem in turrim subito conjecit. Nullam cladem unquam acceperant. Cur in locum tam tristem fugĕre cuperes? Ignem conjicite, gladios corripite, in muros impetum facite, milites. Plurima virtutis praemia accipiet. Inhonesta facere paucis jucundum est. Opus grave nec omnino jucundum suscipiet.

*Translate into Latin:—*

(d) He would receive. They would be received. You were fleeing. Desire, O son. Desire, O youths. Be seized, wicked leader. Be seized, O lions. Do these *things*, dear boy.

(e) Many *things* were seized by the old men. The enemy will make an attack on (*in*) our *men*. They would have seized many *men* between the winter-quarters and the river. I should flee into other lands. He wished to receive a letter rather than presents. Scarcely ever had so great a defeat been sustained. To few *men* is it easy to undertake these things. Other men would perhaps seize you suddenly.

(f) Do you desire to do these *things*? I desire to undertake neither these nor any other things. Do not fear to seize and condemn the bad. Do not desire such things. Do not undertake any work. Make nets, old man. Make a garment, O daughter. Receive not any gifts, the rewards of crime.



## VOCABULARY XXXVII.

## Fourth Conjugation.

aper-io, -ui, -tum, 4, <i>open</i> .	mun-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>fortify</i> .
catēn-ă, -ae, a <i>chain</i> .	nud-us, -ă, -um, <i>naked</i> .
custod-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>guard</i> .	nutr-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>nourish</i> .
dorm-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>sleep</i> .	palli-um, -i, a <i>cloak</i> .
foss-ă, -ae, a <i>ditch, moat</i> .	pun-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>punish</i> .
hor-ă, -ae, an <i>hour</i> .	vall-um, -i, a <i>rampart</i> .
imped-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>hinder</i> .	vest-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>clothe</i> .
	vinc-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>bind</i> .

*Note.*—With all Verbs that make -īvi in the Perfect the *v* may be dropped, as, *impedivi* or *impedii*, *impediveram* or *impedieram*.

## VOCABULARY XXXVIII.

## The same (continued).

aud-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>hear</i> .	quoties, <i>how often?</i>
conv-ēnio, -ēni, -entum, 4, <i>assemble</i> .	reper-io, -i, -tum, 4, <i>find</i> .
ferio, percussi, percutsum, 4, <i>strike</i> .	saev-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>rage, rave</i> .
fin-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>finish, end</i> .	sen-tio, -si, -sum, 4, <i>feel, perceive</i> .
insan-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4, <i>be mad</i> .	vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, <i>come</i> .

*Note.*—The word *at* after 'assemble' is generally translated by *ad* or *in* with Accusative, as, *ad portam conveniunt*, *they assemble at the gate*.

## VOCABULARY XXXIX.

## The same (continued).

auctor, -is, an <i>author</i> .	libenter, <i>willingly</i> .
bene, <i>well</i> .	male, <i>ill, badly</i> .
carcer, -is, a <i>prison</i> .	pan-is, -is, <i>m., bread</i> .
car-o, -nis, <i>f., meat, flesh</i> .	quis, <i>who?</i>
dur-us, -ă, -um, <i>hard</i> .	satis, <i>enough, sufficiently, tolerably</i> .
labor, -is, <i>labour</i> .	seditio, -nis, a <i>sedition</i> .
lac, -tis, <i>milk</i> .	singular-is, -e, <i>extraordinary</i> .

viātor, -is, a *traveller*.

*Note.*—The Gerunds and Gerundives of Verbs of the 4th Conjugation, and of Verbs in -io of the 3rd, sometimes have *u* for *o*, as *feriendi*, or *feriundi*, *corripiendus* or *corripiundus*.

## EXERCISE XXXVII.

## Fourth Conjugation.

## Indicative Mood.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Custodiebat. Vinciti erunt. Muniunt. Nutriemur. Portam clausam aperuerat. Multa custodierit. Dormiebamus. Alia eum impediunt.

(b) Castra vallo fossaque muniunt. Malos punimus. Nudos vestient. Domini a servis suis vincientur. Hae puellae a matribus suis nutriebantur. Urbs illa muris operibusque munita est. A nullo amico impediatur.

(c) Malos catēnis vinciemus. Multa latrones impediēre. Oculos eorum aperiam. Sacerdotes pulchris palliis vestiti sunt. Muros custodiam, ne hostis eos expugnet. Sub quartam horam dormiebam. Multorum scelera punierant. Longo pallio plerumque vestiti sunt.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) They are guarding. They are guarded. You have been punished. You have punished. Our *men* guard the walls. Many *men* sleep to the fourth hour. Why do you hinder these *men*? The folly of unlearned men has often hindered us.

(e) Soft *things* nourish tender youths. But nobody will have punished the good. The soldiers of the eighth legion were not clothed with skins. Has the innocent mother of Quintus been bound with chains? Wise *men* clothe themselves with virtue. The leaders of the fleets were being punished. The gates were opened before the sixth hour. They clothed the naked and promised gifts to many.

(f) We are hindered by dogs and other animals. They nourished the multitude with food. Why do we nourish such unlearned sons? We scarcely ever punished them. The robber was certainly clothed with skins. For we have scarcely ever either bound or condemned such men. We shall punish such cruel masters. They suddenly opened their mouths.

## EXERCISE XXXVIII.

Fourth Conjugation (*continued*).

## Subjunctive Mood.

*Translate into English:—*

(a) Veniamus. Audiremur. Convenissent. Ferirem. Finiissem. Insanires. Reperirere. Saeviant.

(b) Nonne haec sentires? Huc sub sextam horam conveniamus. Audiremini tandem, mulieres. Hectorem hastis percussissent. A te nunquam feriar. Hoc opus ante sextam horam finires. Nulla epistola reperta esset. Ut insaniatis.

(c) Nonne in hunc locum convenirent? Quoties hos cantus audivissem? Ut a pastoribus feriare. Rem profecto finiret. Percussine essemus? Haec sentiant. Cur sic saevirem? Ad castra venisses.

*Translate into Latin:—*

(d) Let us assemble. I should rave. Thou wouldst have perceived. Let him be heard. We should come. You would have been struck. That I may not be mad. Thou wouldst finish.

(e) Let them assemble at that part of the town. We should have raved from the sixth to the eighth hour. You would have perceived these crimes. Let us be heard by Cassius, the general of the first legion. They would come just before (*sub*) night. They would have been struck by a weapon. Would they have been struck by Cotta, their own messenger? Let us finish these *things*, lest we be punished.

(f) Let him bind his enemy with chains. They would hinder all *things* with their bodies. How often would he have punished his slave? They would have nourished the tender sheep. Let them fortify the winter-quarters with a rampart and ditch. Let us not sleep beyond the fifth hour. They would have been guarded by Cornelia, a woman of great virtue. No one would open the gates before night.

## EXERCISE XXXIX.

Fourth Conjugation (*continued*).

## Imperative and Verb Infinitive.

*Translate into English:—*

(a) Sentiens. Saeviturus. Repertus. Insaniendo. Finiisse. Percussum iri. Vincitus esse. Conventurus.

(b) Ferire cupit. Huc venire cogar. Vix ulli cives vinciri timebunt. Bonos punire ne statueris. Malosne nutrire destinas? Hunc locum munire non facile est. A civibus impediri injucundum est. Cur tam diu dormire cupis?

(c) Muniendo, custodiendo, vigilando malos coercebimus. Saeviundo nunquam vincemus. Singularem eorum virtutem sentire facile est. Auctorem tantae seditionis punituri sumus. Viatores ab omni parte convenire libenter statuunt. Haec satis bene sensisse dicitur. In duro cubili dormiturus esse dicitur. Lacte carne pane corpora nostra nutriendo diu vivemus.

*Translate into Latin:—*

(d) About to open. To be about to be guarded. To be about to sleep. Sufficiently hindered. Having been fortified. For nourishing. To have punished. To have been clothed.

(e) Finish your labours. Be guarded in this prison. Do not hinder the traveller. Do not be struck by the foolish. It is not unpleasant to be guarded by such men. Who does not seem to perceive his extraordinary wisdom? Shut your gates willingly, O citizens. Do you not dare to punish Servius, the author of the sedition?

(f) We desire to sleep. He fears to be hindered. Who would not wish to end such hard labours? They seem to be well guarded in a strong prison. Who would have feared to nourish them with bread and meat and milk? The robbers, bound with chains, are compelled to labour in a prison. Amongst so many labours he scarcely ever seemed to sleep. A traveller, badly clothed, but tolerably well prepared for (ad) war, entered the country house.

## VOCABULARY XL.

## First Conjugation of Deponent Verbs.

ann-us, -ī, <i>a year.</i>	miserāri, <i>pity.</i>
cerv-us, -i, <i>a stag.</i>	morāri, <i>delay.</i>
comitāri, <i>accompany.</i>	obscur-us, -ā, -um, <i>obscure.</i>
conāri, <i>endeavour, try.</i>	populāri, <i>lay waste.</i>
hortāri, <i>exhort.</i>	precāri, <i>pray.</i>
interpretāri, <i>interpret.</i>	silv-ā, -ae, <i>a wood.</i>
lep-us, -ōris, <i>m., a hare.</i>	superior, <i>former, previous.</i>
	venāri, <i>hunt.</i>

*Note 1.*—Deponent Verbs possess what is wanting in Active Verbs, namely a Perfect Participle of Active meaning, as, *conatus, having attempted.*

*Note 2.*—Duration of Time, or Time *how long*, is put in the Accusative, as, *multos annos vixit, he lived many years*; a Point of Time, or Time *when*, is put in the Ablative, as, *Secunda hora surgit, he rises at the second hour.*

## VOCABULARY XLI.

## Second Conjugation of Deponents, etc.

Aegīn-ā, -ae, <i>Aegina.</i>	multum, <i>much</i> (Adverb).
Afric-ā, -ae, <i>Africa.</i>	pericul-um, -i, <i>danger.</i>
conf-iteor, -essus, 2, <i>confess, acknowledge.</i>	pollic-eor, -ītus, 2, <i>promise.</i>
curs-ūs, -ūs, <i>a course, voyage.</i>	possum, potui, <i>be able</i> (see <i>Note 1</i> ).
it-er, -inēris, <i>n., a journey, march.</i>	reor, rātus, 2, <i>think.</i>
mer-eor, -ītus, 2, <i>deserve.</i>	ver-eor, -ītus, <i>fear.</i>
	vitāre, <i>avoid.</i>

*Note 1.*—Before doing Ex. 41 the Verb *possum* (p. 47) should be learnt.

*Note 2.*—For *can, could, and could have* use *possum*, e.g. ‘*Can he do this?*’ *potestne hoc facere?*

*Note 3.*—For ‘*to a place*’ use *ad* or *in* with Accusative, as, *ad* or *in silvas festinat, he hastens to the woods*; but if the place be a town or small island the Preposition is omitted, as, *Aeginam navigat, he sails to Aegina.*

## VOCABULARY XLII.

## Third Conjugation of Deponents.

Carthag-o, -īnis, <i>Carthage.</i>	pa-tior, -ssus, 3, <i>suffer, allow.</i>
conse-quer, -cūtus, 3, <i>obtain.</i>	prof-iciscor, -ectus, 3, <i>set out.</i>
lo-quer, -cūtus, 3, <i>speak.</i>	que-ror, -stus, 3, <i>complain.</i>
mor-ior, -tuus, 3, <i>die.</i>	simil-is, -e, <i>like, similar.</i>
obli-viscor, -tus, 3, <i>forget.</i>	se-quer, -cūtus, 3, <i>follow.</i>

*Note 1.*—*Morior, patior* follow the rule for Verbs in *-io*. (See *Vocab. 36, Note 1, p. 93.*)

*Note 2.*—For ‘*from a place*’ use *ab* or *ex* with Ablative, as, *ab* or *ex urbe discessit, he departed from the city*; but if the place be a town or small island the Preposition is omitted, as, *Roma discessit, he departed from Rome.*



## EXERCISE XL.

## First Conjugation of Deponents.

## Rules of Time.

*Translate into English:—*

(a) Comitabor. Venaremur. Precatus esse. Conatus. Hortareris. Interpretabimini. Moratus. Populabantur.

(b) Quis non eos miserabitur? Totum diem moramur. Agros ea nocte populatus discessit. Cervos leporesque diem noctemque venati essent. Ab sexta ad octavam horam vos comitabimur. Urbem superiore anno obsidere conati erant. Primo die pueros, secundo puellas hortatus est. Filius ille patrem suum multos annos comitatus est.

(c) Paucis diebus te comitabor. Quis tam obscura interpretari conaretur? Inhonestos ne miseratus sis. Cur non cervos illo die venari cupiebas? Timesnē in templis precari? Vix unam horam moratus in silvam procedit. Nonne haec libenter interpretareris? Sed hac nocte lepores non venabimur.

*Translate into Latin:—*

(d) Let us hunt. Why do they not pray? Who will accompany us? He would scarcely pity us. How often did they exhort? Will no one hunt with us? We will pray with you. Having delayed a few days he tried to interpret the matter.

(e) Few pity the bad. In former years they had feared to lay waste those plains. Pray day and night. Do not pity us. We hunt the stags and hares without fear. Endeavour to restrain your men by force. It is better to delay than to hasten. By delaying we shall perhaps conquer.

(f) Having laid waste the plains they accompanied us a whole year. Having delayed one day he suddenly made an attack. In a few days they would have exhorted all the people. Many were attempting to depart that night. Cornelia having exhorted her father and mother was preparing to depart. He would have interpreted these things to us. Who fears to accompany me? Do not hunt in these valleys without Davus, your attendant.



## EXERCISE XLI.

## Second Conjugation of Deponents. Possum.

## Rules of Place.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Confitebimur. Poterit. Ratus esse. Veriti essetis. Pollicerentur. Meriti sumus. Confiteri posse. Rebar.

(b) Veritus. Meritus. Talia confessus est. Dona nobis pollicitus e castris discedit. Donis onerari plurimis meretur. Rem omnem confitebimur, ne ad carcerem ducamur. Rem omnem confitetur, ne Romam ducatur. Multa nobis polliceri non potest.

(c) Cursum Aeginam facere cupit. Cursum ad Africam sine magno periculo non possumus. Multum verebatur ne Athenas iter facere cogeretur. Haec omnia confessus precari conatur. Haec tibi polliceri non potui. Quis tanta praemia mereri potuisset? Iter Athenas fecit ut amorem civium mereretur. Totum annum moratus tot scelera tandem confitetur.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) Having thought. Promising. They would promise. Having confessed. They would not be able. Let them deserve. Let them not fear. Who will promise these things to us?

(e) Can we hasten to the mountain? We could not send a messenger to Rome. No one could have feared such a king. Are you able to lead our men to the river? He can lead us to Rome without danger. He can avoid these labours without much danger. Who would willingly make a voyage either to Aegina or to Africa? Let us confess our crimes to Quintus, a most honourable judge.

(f) We were not able to make a journey to Rome. Why are we not able to send the slaves to our country-house? Scarcely any other woman would have confessed such things. We feared much lest Brutus should be killed. They did not seem to be able to descend from the mountains. But they could without danger have advanced from the river. How often have we made a voyage to Africa? Yet we have never been able to avoid these dangers.

## EXERCISE XLII.

## Third Conjugation of Deponents.

Rules of Place (*continued*).

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Patiantur. Morerentur. Questus. Locutus esse. Secuturus. Consequendi. Oblitus esset. Proficiscar.

(b) E castris proficiscitur. Athenis profectus est. Multa sine periculo consecutus erit. Quis me sequetur, cives? Haec vel his similia locutus gladium postulavit. Cur de his rebus querebaris? Hora sexta mortuus est. Hac nocte Aegina proficiscetur.

(c) Nemo talia pati posset. Nos Athenis Romam secutus subito moritur. Multum de periculis itineris querebantur. De patria, de virtute, de bello multa locutus est. Te Romam, Athenas, Carthaginem sequemur. Maximos honores consecutus Carthagine proficiscitur. Tantanē pericula obliviscetur? Vix ante noctem ex urbe proficisci poterit.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) Let us set out. Having forgotten. About to obtain. To have suffered. By dying. Complaining. Having spoken. Let them follow.

(e) They will not allow him to speak. He will set out to-morrow from this town. The dog followed us to the gate. He spoke much concerning the faith and wisdom of his *men*. Our *men* have obtained many *things* by fighting. He suffers these things and things similar to these. Having obtained the reward of virtue Quintus allowed himself to be seized. Who can follow such a man?

(f) Do not fear to speak. Prepare to die, O robbers. Let us not set out from Carthage before night. Having delayed one day we set out from our country house. He complains of (*dē*) the food, the wine, and the water. We desire to forget these things. Who can speak in the presence of such a multitude? He died on the seventh day.

## VOCABULARY XLIII.

## Fourth Conjugation of Deponents.

cons-isto, -stīti, -stītum, 3, <i>halt.</i>	opper-ior, -tus, 4, <i>wait, wait for.</i>
Cremōn-ā, -ae, <i>Cremona.</i>	ordior, orsus, 4, <i>begin.</i>
exper-ior, -tus, 4, <i>try, make trial of.</i>	orior, ortus, 4, <i>arise.</i>
magist-er, -ri, <i>a master.</i>	sol, -is, <i>m., the sun.</i>
ment-ior, -ītus, 4, <i>lie, tell a lie.</i>	statim, <i>immediately.</i>
metior, mensus, 4, <i>measure.</i>	Vei-i, -orum, <i>pl., Veii.</i>

*Note 1.*—Orior makes Future Participle oriturus.

*Note 2.*—For ‘at a place’ use ad with Acc. or in with Abl., as, ad portas est, *he is at the gates*, in taberna Sosiorum est, *he is at the shop of the Sosii*; but if the place be a town or small island, use the Locative Case, which ends like the Ablative except in the Singular Number of the First and Second Declensions where it ends like the Genitive, as, Carthagine, Athenis, Romae, Tarenti vixit, *he has lived at Carthage, Athens, Rome, and Tarentum.*

## VOCABULARY XLIV.

## Reported Speech.

caus-ā, -ae, <i>cause.</i>	pa-x, -cis, <i>peace.</i>
pet-o, -ivi, -ītum, 3, <i>seek, beg for.</i>	sit-us, -ā, -um, <i>situated.</i>

*Note.*—A report of the exact words used by another person is usually indicated by the word ‘inquit,’ *says he* or *said he*, written after the first word of the quotation, as, ‘unde,’ inquit, ‘venis?’ ‘*From whence do you come?*’ *said he.*

## VOCABULARY XLV.

## Ablative Absolute.

clamor, -is, <i>a shout.</i>	judici-um, -i, <i>a trial.</i>
expectāre, <i>await.</i>	qui-escō, -ēvi, -ētum, 3, <i>rest.</i>
gaudeo, gavisus, 2, <i>rejoice.</i>	tempest-as, -ātis, <i>a tempest.</i>

*Note 1.*—Gaudeo is a Semi-deponent, like audio and soleo.

*Note 2.*—A common construction in Latin is the Ablative Absolute. It usually consists of a Noun and Participle in agreement, which are construed into English without the use of a Preposition, as, milite victo, pax facta est, *the soldier being conquered or having been conquered, peace was made.* Be careful not to put into the Ablative a Noun which is Subject of a Verb and should therefore be Nominative, as, ‘the soldier, being conquered, fled,’ miles victus fugit.

## EXERCISE XLIII.

## Fourth Conjugation of Deponents.

Rules of Place (*continued*).

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Mentitus es. Metiarnē? Expertus. Opperturus. Oriturus esse. Mensus. Orsus eram. Ordiundi.

(b) Reginam opperiens. Sol ortus est. Belli casus experiri cupimus. Omnia maria metiri non possumus. Nunc alia ordiemur. Nuntios ad villam opperiri conabimur. Nuntios Cremonae opperiri statuit. Vates mentitus esse dicitur.

(c) Multos magistros Athenis expertus sum. Sororem nostram Carthagine opperiamur. Post haec ira militum orta est. Quis caelum metiri possit? Locum castrorum mensus exercitum consistere jubet. Interea sol ortus est, nosque ducem nostrum statim sequimur. Mentirinē inter tot honestos possem? Cur non heri orsus es?

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) Having begun. To be about to begin. To be about to wait. Measure, O poet. Measure, O sailors. Let them arise. Do not tell a lie. Of lying.

(e) We have often measured this field. Let us begin before night. He ordered his troops to halt at the river. The troops were able to halt neither at Veii nor Cremona. Let us make trial of other masters. Let not the priests of this temple tell a lie. They immediately resolved to wait for the legions at Rome. They had lived a long time at Tarentum.

(f) Let them wait at the well known statue placed in the forum. They would order the legions to halt at the third hour. Let us pitch our camp at this place. Nobody remained at Veii. We determined to live one year at our country house. Brutus, Cassius, and Cornelia feared to depart with me from Veii. But no soldiers were bound with chains at Cremona. Nevertheless we desired to punish the authors of so great a crime.

## EXERCISE XLIV.

## Reported Speech.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Quis clamat? Docebisnē? 'Haec,' inquit, 'non intelligo.' Ab omni parte conveniunt. Tunē me impediēs? Hos miserari non possum. Pauca obliviscitur. Mentiri timemus.

(b) Cottae, duci nostro, caenam parant. Docendo docemur. Malos nē fōvēris. Malosnē foverēs? Quis talem epistolam scribere potuisset? 'Roma,' inquit, 'statim proficiscar.' 'Romam,' inquit, 'iter sine causa feci.' Veiis Cremonam fugit ne a civibus accusetur.

(c) Fide, spe, amore multa consequemur. 'Quis,' inquit, 'amorem tuum satis experiri possit?' Notus ille viator diu Athenis moratur. Romae potius quam Carthagine vivere cupio. Sed ad Africam cursum facere destinaveram. Paucis tanta praemia dabuntur. Nec mihi nec vobis tela satis utilia dantur. Bruto, primae legionis duci, vinum aqua mixtum paratur.

*Translate into Latin :—*

(d) We are besieged. They would be condemned. All things are willingly sent. Would you have come without cause? Do not confess. Have we not begged for peace? Has he ever told a lie?

(e) Gifts are demanded by the greedy. 'Never,' said he, 'have I been wounded by any weapon.' Who would disturb such an honourable peace? 'No wickedness,' said he, 'would have been more base.' Do not mix bad water with good wine. Lead us into the woods, dear boy. No judge could be wiser than you. It is pleasant to be praised by Cicero, the most learned of men.

(f) Don't speak, friends. His wounds were certainly most serious. Tullia alone was able to interpret these things. The horns of that animal were strong rather than beautiful. Let us watch long and often that we may avoid defeat. Have we ever seen so many enemies? Let us live at Cremona a whole year. Let them descend from those hills to the town situated on this side the Thames.



## EXERCISE XLV.

## Ablative Absolute.

*Translate into English :—*

(a) Rege amato. Filio damnato. Castris positis. Dono misso. Urbibus deletis. Pace facta. Multitudine turbata. Manu vincta.

(b) Rege liberato, gaudebamus. Rex liberatus gaudebat. Itinere facto, vinum postulavit. Territis filiabus, clamor ortus est. Filiae territae clamavērunt. Labore finito, quievimus. Urbe munita, hostem non timent. Loco hibernis lecto, dux quievit.

(c) Armis sumptis, hostem expectavēre. Latronibus punitis, salus reddita nobis est. Sacerdote et poeta in iudicium vocatis, tristes sumus. Castris vallo fossaque munitis periculum non timebitur. Bruto Cassioque nos comitatis, nulla pericula timemus. Mari tempestate turbato, cursum facere non possumus. Te copias ducente, hostem superabimus. Copiis a te ductis, magna clades hostium erit.

*Express in the Ablative :—*

(d) The woman having been advised. The lion being killed. The people labouring. Brutus and Cassius being wounded. The dog having followed us. The sister having been adorned. The sedition being crushed. The sun having arisen.

(e) Brutus being conquered by Octavius. The camp having been left by me. Cicero having exhorted the citizens. The robber having confessed his crimes. Cotta having dared to do these things. The traveller having rejoiced. The statues of Quintus being broken. A tempest having arisen.

*Translate, using Ablative Absolute where required :—*

(f) Cicero having exhorted the citizens, a shout arose. Cicero, having exhorted the citizens, departed. The robber having confessed his crimes was condemned. The robber having confessed his crimes, we left the forum. Cotta, being wounded, cried out. Cotta being wounded, his slaves were accused. The sedition being crushed, we rejoiced. The shepherd having followed us a long time departed.



# LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

\*\*\* The figure after each word indicates the number of the Vocabulary in the body of the work in which it occurs.

## A.

a, *ab, from, by*, 9.  
absque, *without*, 9.  
accipio, *receive, sustain*, 36.  
accusare, *accuse*, 23.  
acer, *sharp, keen, fierce*, 12.  
ad, *to, at*, 7.  
adversus, *against*, 7.  
Aegina, *Aegina*, 41.  
Africa, *Africa*, 41.  
ager, *field*, 2.  
agricola, *farmer*, 20.  
alius, *other, another*, 13.  
alter, *the other*, 13.  
altus, *high*, 10.  
amare, *love*, 19.  
amicus, *friend*, 12.  
amor, *love*, 7.  
animal, *animal*, 13.  
annus, *year*, 40.  
ante, *before*, 7.  
anus, *old woman*, 6.  
aperio, *open*, 37.  
apud, *near, at the house of*, 7.  
aqua, *water*, 29.  
arare, *plough*, 19.  
arbor, *tree*, 3.  
argentum, *silver, money*, 20.  
Athenae, *Athens*, 25.  
auctor, *author*, 39.  
audax, *bold*, 12.  
audeo, *dare*, 29.  
audio, *hear*, 38.  
auris, *ear*, 4.

aurum, *gold*, 20.  
autem, *but*, 17.  
auxilium, *help*, 12.  
avidus, *eager, greedy*, 14.

## B.

bellum, *war*, 2.  
bene, *well*, 39.  
bonus, *good*, 10.  
brevis, *short*, 11.  
Brutus, *Brutus*, 19.

## C.

caedes, *slaughter*, 4.  
caelum, *sky, heaven*, 22.  
caena, *supper*, 20.  
campus, *plain*, 2.  
canis, *dog*, 5.  
cantus, *song*, 6.  
caput, *head*, 3.  
carcer, *prison*, 39.  
caro, *meat, flesh*, 39.  
Carthago, *Carthage*, 42.  
carus, *dear*, 14.  
Cassius, *Cassius*, 19.  
castra, *camp*, 31.  
casus, *chance, accident*, 6.  
catena, *chain*, 37.  
causa, *cause*, 44.  
cervus, *stag*, 40.  
Cicero, *Cicero*, 21.  
circa, *round, around, about*, 7.  
circum, *round, around, about*, 7.  
cis, *on this side*, 7.  
citra, *on this side*, 7.

civis, *citizen*, 5.  
clades, *defeat*, 4.  
clam, *without the knowledge of*, 9.  
clamare, *shout*, 21.  
clamor, *shout*, 45.  
classis, *fleet*, 4.  
claudio, *shut*, 31.  
coerceo, *restrain*, 27.  
cognosco, *ascertain, perceive, learn*, 35.  
cogo, *compel*, 32.  
collis, *hill*, 4.  
colo, *cultivate*, 35.  
comitari, *accompany*, 40.  
conari, *endeavour, try*, 40.  
confiteor, *confess, acknowledge*, 41.  
conjicio, *throw*, 36.  
consequor, *obtain*, 42.  
consisto, *halt*, 43.  
consulo, *consult*, 35.  
contra, *against*, 7.  
convenio, *assemble*, 38.  
copia, *plenty*, 12.  
copiae, *forces*, 12.  
coram, *in the presence of*, 9.  
Cornelia, *Cornelia*, 21.  
cornu, *horn*, 11.  
corpus, *body*, 3.  
corripio, *seize*, 36.  
Cotta, *Cotta*, 1.  
cras, *to-morrow*, 34.  
Cremona, *Cremona*, 43.  
crudelis, *cruel*, 14.  
crus, *leg*, 3.  
cubile, *bed*, 4.  
culpare, *blame*, 23.

cum, *with, in company with*, 9.  
 cupio, *wish, desire*, 36.  
 cur, *why*, 29.  
 cursus, *course, voyage*, 41.  
 custodio, *guard*, 37.

## D.

damnare, *condemn*, 22.  
 Davus, *Davus*, 25.  
 de, *down from, of, concerning*, 9.  
 deleo, *destroy*, 26.  
 demens, *mad*, 12.  
 dens, *tooth*, 5.  
 descendo, *descend*, 35.  
 destinare, *intend*, 24.  
 dico, *say, tell*, 31.  
 dies, *day*, 25.  
 discedo, *depart*, 31.  
 diu, *long, for a long time*, 26.  
 do, *give*, 31.  
 doceo, *teach*, 26.  
 doctus, *learned*, 14.  
 dominus, *master*, 15.  
 donum, *gift, present*, 22.  
 dormio, *sleep*, 37.  
 duco, *lead*, 31.  
 dulcis, *sweet*, 11.  
 durus, *hard*, 39.  
 dux, *leader, general*, 3.

## E.

e, *out of, from*, 9.  
 earum, *their*, 16.  
 ego, *I*, 15.  
 ejus, *his, her, its*, 16.  
 enim, *for*, 17.  
 eorum, *their*, 16.  
 epistola, *letter*, 25.  
 equester, *equestrian, cavalry*, 12.  
 equitatus, *cavalry*, 6.  
 equus, *horse*, 13.  
 erga, *towards*, 7.  
 et, *and*, 2.

ex, *out of, from*, 9.  
 exercitus, *army*, 13.  
 expectare, *await*, 45.  
 experior, *try, make trial of*, 43.  
 expugnare, *storm, take by storm*, 24.  
 extra, *outside*, 7.

## F.

facilis, *easy*, 11.  
 facio, *make, do*, 36.  
 fames, *hunger*, 4.  
 feles, *cat*, 4.  
 felix, *happy, fortunate*, 12.  
 ferax, *fertile*, 12.  
 ferio, *strike*, 38.  
 festinare, *hasten*, 21.  
 fides, *faith*, 6.  
 filia, *daughter*, 1.  
 filius, *son*, 2.  
 finio, *finish, end*, 38.  
 fluvius, *river*, 2.  
 forsan, *perhaps*, 32.  
 forsitan, *perhaps*, 32.  
 fortior, *braver*, 12.  
 fortis, *brave*, 11.  
 forum, *forum, market-place*, 34.  
 fossa, *ditch, moat*, 37.  
 foveo, *cherish*, 27.  
 frango, *break*, 31.  
 frater, *brother*, 5.  
 frons, *leaf*, 10.  
 frons, *brow, forehead*, 10.  
 fructus, *fruit*, 6.  
 fugare, *put to flight*, 20.  
 fugio, *flee*, 36.

## G.

Gallus, *a Gaul*, 8.  
 gaudeo, *rejoice*, 45.  
 gener, *son-in-law*, 2.  
 genus, *kind, class, race*, 13.

gladius, *sword*, 2.  
 gravior, *heavier*, 12.  
 gravis, *heavy, severe, serious*, 11.

## H.

hasta, *spear*, 1.  
 Hector, *Hector*, 3.  
 hei, *alas*! 15.  
 heri, *yesterday*, 34.  
 hiberna, *winter-quarters*, 31.  
 hic [Pron.], *this*, 16.  
 hic [Adv.], *here*, 27.  
 hirundo, *swallow*, 3.  
 hodie, *to-day*, 34.  
 homo, *man*, 3.  
 honestus, *honourable*, 14.  
 honor, *honour*, 3.  
 hora, *hour*, 37.  
 hortari, *exhort*, 40.  
 hostis, *enemy*, 4.  
 huc, *hither*, 24.

## I.

idem, *the same*, 16.  
 ignis, *fire*, 5.  
 illarum, *their*, 16.  
 ille, *that*, 16.  
 illius, *his, her, its*, 16.  
 illorum, *their*, 16.  
 illustrior, *more famous*, 12.  
 illustris, *illustrious, famous*, 11.  
 impedio, *hinder*, 37.  
 impetus, *attack*, 36.  
 impleo, *fill*, 25.  
 in, *into, to, against*, 8;  
     *in, on, among*, 9.  
 indoctus, *unlearned*, 14.  
 infelix, *unhappy, unfortunate*, 12.  
 infra, *beneath*, 7.  
 ingens, *vast, huge, immense*, 12.

inhonestus, *dishonourable*, 14.  
injucundus, *unpleasant*, 14.

insania, *madness*, 1.  
insanio, *be mad*, 38.  
insons, *innocent*, 12.  
insula, *island*, 1.  
intelligo, *perceive, understand*, 33.

inter, *between, among*, 7.  
interea, *meanwhile*, 20.  
interpretari, *interpret*, 40.

intra, *within*, 7.  
intrare, *enter*, 32.  
invidia, *envy*, 27.  
ipse, *-self*, 16.  
ira, *anger*, 27.  
is, *that*, 16.  
iste, *that of yours*, 16.  
iter, *journey, march*, 41.

J.

jubeo, *order, command*, 26.  
jucundus, *pleasant, welcome*, 14.  
judex, *judge*, 22.  
judicium, *trial*, 45.  
juvenis, *youth*, 5.  
juxta, *near, next to*, 7.

L.

labor, *labour*, 39.  
laborare, *labour*, 21.  
lac, *milk*, 39.  
laetus, *glad, joyful*, 14.  
latro, *robber*, 22.  
laudare, *praise*, 19.  
legio, *legion*, 31.  
lego, *choose, read*, 33.  
leo, *lion*, 3.  
lepus, *hare*, 40.  
levis, *light*, 11.  
libens, *willing*, 12.  
libenter, *willingly*, 39.  
liber, *book*, 33.  
liberare, *set free*, 19.

locus, *place, ground*, 31.  
longus, *long*, 10.  
loquor, *speak*, 42.

M.

magister, *master*, 43.  
magistratus, *magistrate*, 6.

magnus, *great*, 10.  
major, *greater*, 12.  
male, *ill, badly*, 39.  
malus, *bad, evil, wicked*, 10.

mandare, *entrust*, 25.  
maneo, *remain*, 26.  
manus, *hand, band*, 6.  
mare, *sea*, 11.  
mater, *mother*, 5.  
melior, *better*, 12.  
mentior, *lie, tell a lie*, 43.

mereor, *deserve*, 41.  
messis, *harvest*, 5.  
metior, *measure*, 43.  
metus, *fear*, 6.  
meus, *my, mine*, 15.  
miles, *soldier*, 3.  
minister, *attendant*, 2.  
minor, *less, smaller*, 12.  
miser, *miserable, wretched*, 10.

misceo, *mix*, 29.  
miserari, *pity*, 40.  
mitto, *send*, 31.  
mollis, *soft*, 11.  
moneo, *advise*, 26.  
mons, *mountain*, 8.  
monstrare, *show*, 19.  
morari, *delay*, 40.  
moriore, *die*, 42.  
motus, *motion*, 6.  
moveo, *move*, 26.  
mulier, *woman*, 3.  
multitudo, *multitude*, 9.  
multum, *much*, 41.  
multus, *much, pl. many*, 10.

munio, *fortify*, 37.  
murus, *wall*, 2.

N.

nam, *for*, 17.  
namque, *for*, 17.  
nauta, *sailor*, 1.  
navis, *ship*, 5.  
nē, *not* (in Commands), 18.  
nē, *lest, that . . . not*, 32.  
-nē, see 27, *Note*.  
nec, *nor, and . . . not, neither*, 5.  
nemo, *nobody, no one*, 31.

neuter, *neither*, 13.  
niger, *black*, 10.  
non, *not*, 18.  
nonne, see 27, *Note*.  
nonnunquam, *sometimes*, 21.

noster, *our, ours*, 15.  
notus, *known, well-known*, 10.  
nox, *night*, 25.  
nubes, *cloud*, 4.  
nudus, *naked*, 37.  
nullus, *no, none, not any*, 13.  
nunc, *now*, 29.  
nunquam, *never*, 21.  
nuntius, *messenger*, 22.  
nutrio, *nourish*, 37.

O.

ob, *on account of*, 7.  
obliscor, *forget*, 42.  
obscurus, *obscure*, 40.  
obsideo, *besiege*, 30.  
occido, *kill*, 32.  
octavus, *eighth*, 32.  
oculus, *eye*, 2.  
omnino, *altogether*, 34.  
omnis, *all, every*, 11.  
onerare, *load*, 19.  
onus, *burden*, 3.  
opperior, *wait for*, 43.  
oppidum, *town*, 9.  
opprimo, *crush*, 35.  
oppugnare, *attack*, 20.

optimus, *best*.  
opus, *work*, 11.  
ordior, *begin*, 43.  
orior, *arise*, 43.  
ornare, *adorn*, 19.  
os, *mouth*, 3.  
os, *bone*, 5.  
ovile, *sheepfold*, 4.  
ovis, *sheep*, 4.

## P.

palam, *in view of*, 9.  
pallium, *cloak*, 37.  
panis, *bread*, 39.  
parare, *prepare*, 19.  
pars, *part*, 5.  
parvus, *little, small*, 10.  
pastor, *shepherd*, 3.  
pater, *father*, 5.  
patior, *suffer, allow*, 42.  
patria, *country*, 15.  
paucus, *few*, 36.  
pax, *peace*, 44.  
peccare, *sin*, 21.  
pectus, *breast*, 3.  
pedester, *pedestrian, infantry*, 12.  
pejor, *worse*, 12.  
pellis, *skin, hide*, 4.  
penes, *in the power of*, 8.  
per, *through, by means of*, 8.  
periculum, *danger*, 41.  
perraro, *very seldom*, 21.  
persaepe, *very often*, 22.  
pes, *foot*, 3.  
peto, *seek, beg for*, 44.  
pictura, *painting, picture*, 25.  
plerumque, *generally*, 21.  
poculum, *cup*, 29.  
poeta, *poet*, 1.  
polliceor, *promise*, 41.  
pone, *behind*, 8.  
pono, *place, pitch*, 31.  
populari, *lay waste*, 40.  
populus, *people*, 9.  
porta, *gate*, 7.

portare, *carry*, 19.  
possum, *be able*, 41.  
post, *after, since*, 8.  
postulare, *demand*, 22.  
potius, *rather*, 15.  
prae, *before, owing to*, 9.  
praemium, *reward*, 31.  
praeter, *beyond, except, contrary to*, 8.  
precari, *pray*, 40.  
primus, *first*, 31.  
pro, *for, on behalf of, in proportion to*, 9.  
procedo, *advance*, 35.  
profecto, *certainly*, 17.  
proficiscor, *set out*, 42.  
promitto, *promise*, 31.  
prope, *near*, 8.  
propter, *on account of*, 8.  
puella, *girl*, 1.  
puer, *boy*, 2.  
pugnare, *fight*, 24.  
pulcher, *beautiful, fair*, 10.  
punio, *punish*, 37.

## Q.

quam, *than*, 15.  
quartus, *fourth*, 31.  
-que, *and*, 2.  
queror, *complain*, 42.  
quidem, *indeed*, 17.  
quiesco, *rest*, 45.  
quintus, *fifth*, 32.  
Quintus, *Quintus*, 2.  
quis, *who?* 39.  
quoties, *how often?* 38.

## R.

raro, *seldom*, 21.  
reddo, *restore*, 33.  
regina, *queen*, 9.  
relinquo, *leave*, 35.  
reor, *think*, 41.  
reperio, *find*, 38.  
res, *thing, affair*, 6.  
rete, *net*, 4.  
rex, *king*, 9.

rideo, *laugh*, 26.  
risus, *laugh, laughter*, 6.  
Roma, *Rome*, 1.  
Romanus, *Roman*, 8.  
rosa, *rose*, 1.

## S.

sacerdos, *priest*, 3.  
saepe, *often*, 17.  
saevio, *rage, rave*, 38.  
salus, *safety*, 13.  
sapiens, *wise*, 14.  
sapientia, *wisdom*, 1.  
satis, *enough, sufficiently, tolerably*, 39.  
scelus, *wickedness, crime*, 8.  
scribo, *write*, 33.  
scutum, *shield*, 2.  
se, *himself, etc.*, 15.  
secundum, *according to*, 8.  
secundus, *second*, 31.  
sed, *but*, 17.  
seditio, *sedition*, 39.  
semper, *always*, 17.  
senatus, *senate*, 6.  
senex, *old man*, 5.  
sentio, *feel, perceive*, 38.  
septimus, *seventh*, 32.  
sequor, *follow*, 42.  
servare, *keep, preserve*, 19.  
Servius, *Servius*, 2.  
servus, *slave*, 15.  
sese, *himself, etc.*, 15.  
sextus, *sixth*, 32.  
sic, *so, thus*, 34.  
silva, *wood*, 40.  
similis, *like, similar*, 42.  
sine, *without*, 9.  
singularis, *extraordinary*, 39.  
situs, *situated*, 44.  
socer, *father-in-law*, 2.  
sol, *sun*, 43.  
soleo, *be accustomed*, 29.  
solus, *alone, only*, 13.  
sonitus, *sound*, 6.

sons, *guilty*, 12.  
 soror, *sister*, 7.  
 species, *show, appearance*, 6.  
 spectare, *behold*, 22.  
 spes, *hope*, 6.  
 statim, *immediately*, 43.  
 statua, *statue*, 25.  
 statuo, *resolve, determine*, 31.  
 stella, *star*, 8.  
 stultitia, *folly*, 33.  
 stultus, *foolish*, 14.  
 sub, *up to, under, just about*, 8, 9.  
 subito, *suddenly*, 36.  
 subter, *under*, 8, 9.  
 summus, *topmost, utmost*, 34.  
 sumo, *take*, 35.  
 super, *over, above*, 8, 9.  
 superare, *overcome*, 24.  
 superior, *former, previous*, 40.  
 supra, *above*, 8.  
 suscipio, *undertake*, 36.  
 suus, *his own, etc.*, 15.

## T.

talis, *such*, 11.  
 tam, *so, such*, 11.  
 tamen, *yet, nevertheless*, 17.  
 tandem, *at length*, 34.  
 tango, *touch*, 33.  
 tantus, *so great*, 27.  
 Tarentum, *Tarentum*, 43, *Note* 2.

tego, *cover*, 33.  
 telum, *weapon*, 2.  
 tempestas, *tempest*, 45.  
 templum, *temple*, 20.  
 tener, *tender*, 10.  
 tenus, *as far as*, 9.  
 terra, *land, the earth*, 1.  
 terreo, *frighten*, 28.  
 tertius, *third*, 31.  
 Thamesis, *Thames*, 5.  
 timeo, *fear, be afraid*, 28.  
 Titus, *Titus*, 25.  
 tollo, *lift, take away*, 35.  
 tot, *so many*, 11.  
 totus, *the whole*, 13.  
 trans, *across*, 8.  
 tristis, *gloomy, sad*, 11.  
 tu, *thou, you*, 15.  
 Tullia, *Tullia*, 19.  
 turba, *crowd*, 1.  
 turbare, *disturb*, 30.  
 turpis, *base, disgraceful*, 11.  
 turris, *tower*, 5.  
 tuus, *thy, your*, 15.

## U.

ullus, *any*, 13.  
 ultra, *beyond*, 8.  
 unguis, *nail*, 5.  
 unquam, *ever*, 35.  
 unus, *one, the only*, 13.  
 urbs, *city*, 7.  
 ut, *that, in order that*, 23.  
 uter, *which of two*, 13.  
 utilis, *useful*, 11.  
 uxor, *wife*, 15.

## V.

validus, *strong*, 14.  
 vallis, *valley*, 4.  
 vallum, *rampart*, 37.  
 vastare, *lay waste*, 22.  
 vates, *prophet*, 5.  
 Veii, *Veii*, 43.  
 velox, *swift*, 12.  
 venari, *hunt*, 40.  
 venenum, *poison*, 2.  
 venio, *come*, 38.  
 ventus, *wind*, 26.  
 vereor, *fear*, 41.  
 versus, *towards*, 8.  
 Vespasianus, *Vespasian*, 25.  
 vester, *your, yours*, 15.  
 vestio, *clothe*, 37.  
 vestis, *garment*, 4.  
 via, *way, road, path*, 1.  
 viator, *traveller*, 39.  
 victus, *food*, 6.  
 video, *see*, 29.  
 videor, *seem*, 29.  
 vigilare, *watch*, 21.  
 villa, *country house*, 24.  
 vincio, *bind*, 37.  
 vinco, *conquer*, 33.  
 vinum, *wine*, 29.  
 vires, *strength*, 5.  
 virtus, *virtue, valour*, 9.  
 vis, *force, violence*, 5.  
 vitare, *avoid*, 41.  
 vivo, *live*, 33.  
 vix, *scarcely*, 35.  
 votum, *wish, vow*, 8.  
 vulnerare, *wound*, 22.  
 vulnus, *wound*, 11.  
 vultus, *countenance*, 16.







# ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

## A.

able, to be, *possum*, 41.  
 about, *circum*, *circa*, 7.  
 above, *supra*, 8.  
 accident, *casus*, 6.  
 accompany, *comitari*, 40.  
 according to, *secundum*, 8.  
 accuse, *accusare*, 23.  
 accustomed, to be, *soleo*, 29.  
 acknowledge, *confiteor*, 41.  
 across, *trans*, 8.  
 adorn, *ornare*, 19.  
 advance, *procedo*, 35.  
 advise, *moneo*, 26.  
 Aegina, *Aegina*, 41.  
 affair, *res*, 6.  
 afraid, to be, *timeo*, 28.  
 Africa, *Africa*, 41.  
 after, *post*, 8.  
 against, *adversus*, *contra*, 7; *in*, 8.  
 alas, *hei*, 15.  
 all, *omnis*, 11.  
 allow, *patior*, 42.  
 alone, *solus*, 13.  
 altogether, *omnino*, 34.  
 always, *semper*, 17.  
 among, *inter*, 7; *in*, 9.  
 and, *et*, *-que*, 2.  
 anger, *ira*, 27.  
 animal, *animal*, 13.  
 another, *alius*, 13.  
 any, *ullus*, 13.  
 appearance, *species*, 6.  
 arise, *orior*, 43.  
 army, *exercitus*, 13.  
 around, *circum*, *circa*, 7.

as far as, *tenus*, 9.  
 ascertain, *cognosco*, 34.  
 assemble, *convenio*, 38.  
 at, *ad*, *in*, 7; Abl. (of Time), 40, *Note 2*; Locative Case, 43, *Note 2*.  
 at length, *tandem*, 34.  
 at the house of, *apud*, 7.  
 Athens, *Athenae*, 25.  
 attack, *impetus*, 36.  
 attack, to, *oppugnare*, 20.  
 attendant, *minister*, 2.  
 author, *auctor*, 39.  
 avoid, *vitare*, 41.  
 await, *expectare*, 45.

## B.

bad, *malus*, 10.  
 badly, *male*, 39.  
 band, *manus*, 6.  
 base, *turpis*, 11.  
 be able, *possum*, 41.  
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I.

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in company with, *cum*, 9.  
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 in the presence of, *coram*, 9.  
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13.

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THE END.



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